TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE.

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Poetry.

For the Blade.

"TO THE KIND ALL THINGS ARE KIND."

BY FREDERIC LUCCA SQUIRES.

I worked for gold with might and main,
And worked to gather all for gain!
I cared me naught for other's woes—
But pushed aside the weak with blows!

I cared me naught for other's groans,
Nor for my weaker brother's moans!
I cared for but myself alone,
With heart as hard as granite stone!

I heaped my coffers full and o'er,
'Till they of gold could hold no more!
I saw my palace growing tall,
And saw the poor man's hovel fall!

I wrote and wrote to gather fame,
Alone for glory to my name!
I worked and schemed to gather pelf,
And poet's honors to myself!

I gained them both—the gold and fame—
A princely fortune and a name!
But still my heart was deso'ate—
No pleasure could the feeling sate!

Instead of smiles, received a groan,
And e'en in crowds was still alone!
'Till in my course I found a wrong,
Which I set right by purse and song!

Cortland, N. Y., 1885.

AUTUMN IS ENDED.

Down drop the painted leaves;
The world lies stripped and wounded, cold and bare;
Piled are the sheaves,
And passed is every object sweet and fair.

Now faded are the flowers
And grass on sloping hill and tranquil dales,
And songless are the bowers
Where the lovers came and breathed their secret tales.

The fruits are ripe and gone;
The fields have lost their wealth and vernal cheer;
The stars throw smiles upon
The full armed gleaners of the harvest year.

Winds come with chilling breath;
Rains fall, and brooks from woods begin to rise;
Gloom fills the realm of death,
And birds take flight for warmth of southern skies.

There's nothing bright nor fair,
Save fields of wheat that wear their cloaks of green;
There's nothing in the air
But chill, where rays of gold and love have been.

The seed of change was sown
Thro' months, by viewless hands, in field and town;
And autumn, near his throne,
Lets fall his crowded horn and brazen crown.

The fire burns on the hearth,
Where tempting fruit and charming books abound;
Love opens springs of mirth,
Where radiant hopes and bubbling joys are found.

The skies hang cold and gray;
Among the hills the winds begin to blow;
Herds strike their homeward way;
And earth grows white and strange with flying snow.

Our Story Teller.

MRS. SMITH OF LONGMAINS.

BY RHODA BROUGHTON,

AUTHOR OF "COMETH UP AS A FLOWER," "RED AS A ROSE IS SHE," ETC.

SCENE I.

It was a better January morning, a morning that obviously was not going to mend into a tolerable day, but had every intention of increasing into an intolerable one. The state of the weather was perhaps enough to account for that of my appearance, as to the unfavorable condition of which the chorus of comments from three over truthful daughters could not and did not leave me in doubt for a moment after my entering the breakfast-room.

"How wretched you look!" said Alice, the eldest.

"You are in for one of your bad colds," said Ruth, the second.

"You have been writing upstairs in a room without a fire, as we forbid you to do," said Susan, the youngest, and most tyrannous.

I made no sort of answer to these compliments, but walked up to the fire and stood holding my hands to the blaze.

"Do not play us the same trick that you did last year," said Alice, setting a chair close to the fender for me, "and fall ill on the eve of the bachelors' ball!"

"No," added Ruth, laughing, "we bore it once in a way, but we draw the line at a second time!"

"You would not palm us off again upon Lady Brown, would you?" asked Susan, coaxingly kneeling down on the rug beside me, and beginning to rub one of my cold hands between her two warm ones. "You would not entrust your little ones to an old monster who eats supper until she cannot see, and then snatches them away just as the real fun is beginning."

"It is very odd," says I, with a somewhat sarcastic crossness, "how solicitous you girls always grow about my health at this time of year. I might be moribund all through Lent without any of you perceiving it."

"I think we are very kind to you all the year round," returned Sue, giving my hand, which she still chafed in her own, a rather rebuking pat. "It is very carping of you to notice it we are a little more attentive one month than another."

"Well, don't be nervous," said I, trying to laugh. "When the day comes, you will not find me absent from my bench of torment."

But at that they all burst upon me in full cry, "Your bench of torment! Well, I do call that hypocrisy, mammy! We always say that nobody enjoys a ball so much as you; it is invariably we that have to drag you away, not you us."

"If I were you," said Alice, authoritatively, "I should just go straight back to bed and have some sal-volatile and water."

"Or some white wine whey," suggested Ruth.

"Yes, do," said Susan, "and I will come and read you to sleep. You always say that my reading puts you to sleep faster than any one's."

"That is a left-handed compliment, Sue," said Alice, laughing.

"I know it is," replied Sue, composedly, "but she does say so, don't you, mammy?"

"Will not you come now—at once?" asked Alice, taking my other hand. "It would be far the wisest plan if you could get into a good perspiration—"

But at that I found voice to interrupt her, rising suddenly from my chair, and flinging away the caresses of my too officious children.

"I do not know what you would be at," said I, indignantly. "*Quelle mouche vous pique?* What possesses you all with the idea that I am ill? Have I made any complaint? though, indeed, to have six gimlet eyes fastened upon your face, and three croaking voices in your ears, is enough to make you ill if anything is. For heaven's sake, disabuse your mind of this extraordinary fancy, and let us come to breakfast!"

There was such unmistakable exasperation in my tone that my children saw I was not to be trifled with; so, acquiescing in my proposition, they and I sat down to breakfast. But I caught them several times casting surreptitious glances at me to see whether I ate as usual, and whether or not I shivered agueishly in the chill with which they were so determined to credit me. To balk them I dodged behind the tea kettle, and tried to eat more heartily than my wont, in which, however, I was not very successful. Conversation was slack, which, to do us justice, it was not apt to be at our breakfast table. Its present flagging condition was attributable, I imagine, partly to my supposed ill-health (my appearance must have been very much more deplorable than I had had any idea of), partly and chiefly to the absence of the master—always, when at home, the originator or fosterer of every joke, and who last night set off for Ireland, in which country he, for the punishment of his sins, possessed some landed estates.

"Poor daddy!" said Alice, looking towards his vacant place. "He must have had a cold crossing last night. I woke at 4 this morning, when he must have been just half way over and thought, 'Poor daddy! rather you than I!'"

"I dreamed of him," said Ruth,—"such an absurd dream. I dreamed we were giving a large party on the sly in his absence, and that he came back unexpectedly in the middle of it, like Sir Thomas Bertram in 'Mansfield Park,' and that we were all in such a fright. I woke just as I was trying to hide one of my partners between the legs of the billiard room table—such a likely place to escape detection."

They all laughed.

"And I," said Sue, "slept so soundly that I never once thought or dreamt of him at all—rather brutal of me."

"It is fortunate that one is not answerable for one's dream-self," said Ruth, recurring to the thought of her own dream; "one is sometimes such a rogue and sometimes such a booby in one's dreams."

"And you, mammy," said Sue, amiably trying to draw me into the conversation, from which since the beginning of breakfast I had almost entirely excluded myself, "what sort of a night had you? The drunkard's heavy slumbers" (laughing), "like mine; or pleasant and probable visions, like Ruth's; which?"

But I was prevented from replying to this question by the entrance of the butler, who came in to ask whether there were any orders for the coachman.

"Surely not," said Alice, answering for me. "We shall be skating all the day, and you—you will not be so insane as to stir from the fireside?"

I have always disliked being answered for. I have always known perfectly what my own opinions and wishes were, and been fully able to express them. My eldest daughter's growing tendency to reply for me had already on several occasions fidgetted me. After a moment's hesitation, I turned to the butler saying, "There are no orders for him this morning; if there are any for the afternoon, I will let the coachman know at luncheon time."

Having thus established my authority, I rose and left the room, rather disagreeably conscious that the girls were whispering behind me. However, I suppose they saw that I was not in a humor to be trifled with, and wisely forebore from offering me any more of their extremely ill received advice. By and by, I saw them all three setting gleefully off with their skates over their arms to the frozen mere, of which I could catch a glimpse—stiff among its stiffened sedges—between the brown limbs of the January trees. I watched them till their light figures, their tailor gowns and tight jackets, were quite out of sight, and then returned to the oak drawing-room, in which I always spent my mornings.

Here I at once found traces of that solicitous care for me on the part of my girls which my ferocity had hindered them from expressing in words. My favorite chair was drawn close up to the hearth; every chink of window carefully closed—usually we were a madly open-air family. On a little table at my elbow stood a bottle of sal volatile, one of camphor, a small jug of hot water, and several lumps of sugar. I rang at once, and had them all taken away. Then I sat down by the fire, and sat staring into it for the best part of an hour, in entire idleness.

I was not apt to be such a drone. Occupation I had always in plenty. What mother of a family and mistress of a house has not? And, to do myself justice, I had ordinarily no inclination to slight my duties. But on this particular morning, I neither turned nor attempted to turn my hand to any one thing. I sat over the fire: not even shivering or sneezing (for my children were on a wrong scent when they made up their obstinate young minds that I was threatened with influenza), occasionally conscious that I was muttering to myself under my breath. At last, "This will really not do," said I aloud, pushing back my chair from the fire. "I do not know what has come to me. I hope I am not going off my head."

So saying, I put my hand to my forehead, in which there was a disagreeable pulse beating, and walked to the window. An ugly grinding, black frost, long, iron-bound, bare borders, through which it impossible that crocuses could ever push their gracious golden heads; a sad robin, a chaffinch, and three sparrows, all hungry, and naturally silent, seeking on the gravel walk the poor remains of the crumbs thrown out at breakfast. There was nothing assuredly in the face of the outer world to put me in better spirits. But none the less did I continue aimlessly to gape at it. "Shall I?" said I under my breath; "and one would say I was mad if I did; it would be the *ne plus ult a* of folly and irrationality; if the girls heard of it, and of my reason, they would think I was ripe for Bedlam; but—but it would be a relief! After all, am mistress in my own house; why should not I? I will." I almost ran to the bell, and rang it sharply. But, in the interval between my having pulled it and the appearance of the servant who answered it, there was time for another change to come over my spirit.

"It is twelve miles if it is a step," said I, internally, "the days are dark at four; if I give way to these imaginings I shall gradually become unfit for all the ordinary duties of life; it may be an insidious form of hysteria."

The footman entered.

"Some coals, please," said I.

I resumed my place by the fire, and took up some knitting. Turning the heel of a stocking requires some attention. It might absorb mine. In vain. My heel, or rather Ruth's—I had rashly embarked upon hers—entirely failed to follow, even approximately, the outline of the human foot, and I dropped it back into the work-basket. I picked up a novel. Alice had described it as breathlessly interesting, and, indeed, had sat up late over night to finish it, unable to tear herself away from its pages. I could not chain my mind even so far as to make acquaintance with its characters. I laid it, too, down.

"I believe the girls are right," I said. "I must be ill; this restlessness must be the forerunner of some serious sickness."

I walked uneasily out of the room into the adjoining one, which, as we never sat in it except of an evening, looked unfriendly and formal by daylight, then out into the hall, down a passage into the billiard-room. I had no motive for going there or anywhere else, only I could not keep still. As my eyes fell on the billiard table, I remembered Ruth's silly dream of having hid her admirer behind the legs. What an absurd dream! All dreams are absurd! I strayed back into the hall, and again looked through the window. The drive stretched away before me, dark-colored between the whitened winter grass. "It would take an hour and three quarters driving at a good pace," said I; "if I set off at two, I should be there by a quarter past three. I need not stay more than half an hour, and should be back here by half-past five; pooh! In the country that is a mere nothing. I will decide to go."

A second time I pulled the bell; but a second time, before it was answered, half-a-dozen adverse reasons rushed into my mind, and made me repent my resolution. The road, as far as I remembered it—for part of it I had traveled only once or twice in my life—was not a good one. The stables might be cold and give the horses influenza, a pleasant piece of news with which to greet master of the house on his return from Ireland. That last thought was conclusive. I would abandon the idea definitely. And meanwhile the footmen had come in, and was looking expectantly at me. What could I be supposed to have rung for? My fancy supplied no suggestion.

"Never mind," said I, stupidly, "it was a mistake; it was nothing."

At the same moment the back door opened, and in came the three girls, bringing a whiff of frost, and buxom health and jollity with them, and still—as I was not long in discovering—possessed with that baleful idea of my ill-health.

"Mammy! what are you thinking of? Out of the draft away from the fire. Back, back, this instant!"

"Did you take the sal-volatile?" asked the first, anxiously.

"Did you try the campher?" inquired the second.

"Did you see that we had put the sugar handy for you?" asked the third.

"I saw all your kind remedies," replied I dryly, "and I had them all at once removed. I see no reason why a perfectly healthy woman's drawing-room should be littered with physic bottles."

While I was speaking, the gong sounded;—for some reason, I forgot what—we were lunching earlier than usual that day—at one. The girls scampered off to get ready. During our repast I do not think that I was much more loquacious than I had been at breakfast, but my children made up for my silence by the volume of their clatter. Once or twice they asked me why I was looking out of the window, and what I expected to see there? In point of fact, I was repenting of my repentance, but I need not say that I did not tell them so. Towards the middle of the luncheon the butler inquired, "whether there were any orders for the coachman."

"Surely not," said Alice, answering for me, "the roads are like looking-glasses, and it is beginning to snow. Even if you were well——"

"Tell the coachman," said I, interrupting her with some tartness, "that I will have the brougham at *two*."

There was a moment of silent consternation among my little flock.

"Then, if it is only into Leighton that you want to go for any shopping," said Ruth, in a conciliatory voice, "could not you let us do it for you?"

"I am not going into Leighton," replied I, shortly.

Another moment's silence.

"Come, now, where are you going?" cried Sue, getting up, coming over to and kneeling down beside me in order to try, as I knew, what personal wheedling (usually a very effective weapon in her hands) could do with me.

"Why are you so mysterious?"

"I am not aware," replied I, pompously, "that I am answerable to my children for my goings out and comings in in," then sinking into a less majestic tone, "I have no objection to telling you where I am going." (This was not quite true.) "I am going to call on Mrs. Smith."

"Mrs. Smith!"

"Mrs. *Smith!*"

"*What* Mrs. Smith?" In three different keys of disapproving astonishment.

"Mrs. Smith of Longmains."

"Why, you do not know her."

"Why, it is twelve miles off."

"Why, daddy and Mr. Smith are not on speaking terms."

"I beg your pardon," replied I, gaining in firmness as I perceived the weight of opposition brought to bear upon me. "I *do* know Mrs. Smith. I have no dislike to a long drive, and if the men of two families come to loggerheads it is the more reason why the women should try to keep the peace."

The girls gaped at me.

"But, why to-day, in Heaven's name?"

"Why *not* to-day?"

It seemed as if the butler had taken upon himself to answer my question, for he had again entered the room and was speaking.

"If you please, the coachman is very sorry, but the roads are like hice, and he has not had the horses roughed."

I hesitated.

"That settles the question," cried my eldest girl, triumphantly.

"Does it?" said I, tonic-ed back into instantaneous decision. "Let him send for the blacksmith at once to rough the carriage horses as quickly as he can. I must have the brougham as soon as it can be got ready, whatever the weather."

Servants never look surprised, and the girls were too angry with me, and I suppose thought me too great a fool to be worth spending any more breath upon, so I had no further remonstrances from them to battle with.

It was past 3 o'clock, instead of 2, before I started, but I did set off at last; I got my way!

SCENE II.

I got my way, always a pleasant thing to do. But I think in this case the pleasantness from making one's will override the wills of other people was reduced as low as it well could be. I was setting off on a raw winter afternoon, with a rising wind, falling barometer, and thickening snow, upon a twelve mile drive along a rutty road, to visit a woman whom—despite the stoutness of my assertions to the contrary to my children—I scarcely knew; against whose husband mine had a rooted prejudice, and for bringing her into more intimate relations with whom I was well aware that he would be less than moderately grateful to me. Why, then, was I doing it? This is the question that I am about to answer; and when it is answered you will probably think me an even greater fool than did my girls, who were ignorant that I had any reason beyond native pig-headedness.

It would be putting the amount of thought that I was apt to devote to Mrs. Smith far too high to say that I thought of her once a year. She had certainly never crossed my mind on the previous day. Why, then, was it that no sooner was I asleep last night than I was with her? It would have seemed natural that I, who, during all my waking hours, had been occupied with my husband, his plans, his departure, his absence, his return, should, if I dreamed at all, have dreamed of him. He never once crossed my brain. I had other absorbing subjects of interest, an attachment of Sue's, that I disapproved of, and over which I worried head and heart through many an anxious hour; budding taste for play in my eldest boy; debts of his to be hidden from his father; a wearing fear lest my excellent younger son should break down under the strain of his examination for the Indian civil service.

Yes, I had a choice of nightmares in my stable, a row of skeletons in my closet, any one of which would, one might think, have furnished the stuff for my sleeping thoughts as they did unceasingly for my waking ones. Not at all! I passed them all by, to dream wholly, connectedly, and with an astonishing vividness of Mrs. Smith.

I was with her in a room—a room I had never, to my knowledge, been in before; presumably at Longmains, whose doors I had never entered. It was a room simply. No feature of it impressed itself with any distinctness on my memory, as I have often heard has been the case in other vivid dreams. On reflection, I was not sure that I should know it again. Of one only fact in connection with it was I quite certain, and that was, that as we sat together at the fire, the door, the only door the room possessed, was on our left hand.

We were sitting, as I say, together, by the fire. There was a clock on the mantel-piece; what kind of a clock it was was dim to me; but there was a clock, for I remembered hearing it tick. Mrs. Smith was sitting opposite to me; her back toward the door, facing which I was. I could see her features as plainly as I had done Sue's when she knelt beside me at luncheon, asking why I was so mysterious. I could not have believed that I knew Mrs. Smith's face so well; her unimportant nose, her slightly indicated eyes, lusterless air, and characterless figure. But out of some lumber-room of memory they must have started, conjured up by the strong spells of sleep. It was a perfectly connected, rational dream. I was I, and she was Mrs. Smith. She was not half Mrs. Smith, and half somebody else. She did not suddenly, and without exciting any surprise in my mind—so eccentric are the laws of dreamland—became metamorphosed into another person. She was, and continued to be, Mrs. Smith, of Longmains.

The one thing that clashed with probability was the fact of my being sitting tete-a-tete with Mrs. Smith in any room late at night, for somehow I knew that it was late at night. I do not remember looking at the clock, but I was by some means aware that such was the case. We were both working, and one of us had said something about its being 12 o'clock. This was followed by Mrs. Smith making an observation which I had forgotten. I was sure that I had heard it perfectly at the time, for immediately on waking I had recalled it, but afterwards it had escaped me, and, making what efforts I might, I was unable to re-capture it. After all, it was of no great consequence whether I remembered it or not.

What I did remember, with a startling distinctness, was, that no sooner had she ceased speaking than there came a knock at the door. I remember thinking that it was an odd time of night for any one to knock at the door; but Mrs. Smith showed no surprise. She said, phlegmatically, 'Come in;' and the door opened at once, and in walked the butler. For some strange dream-reason, I could not see his face. It was all mist and blur to me. On waking, I felt sure that I should not be able to recognize him again. I was only conscious that he was a young man. He had a coal-box in his hand, and the next thing of which I was aware about him was that he was kneeling at the hearth, making up the fire. Again it struck me that it was an odd time to choose to make up the fire. I had, as I tell you, for some reasonless reason, not seen his face, though it must have been turned towards me, as he entered the room; but as he knelt as the fire, I saw his back; saw it so clearly that I felt that, stooping in the same attitude over the flame, I should recognize it among ten thousand. I saw it far more distinctly than as I drove along I saw the frozen pastures and the shivering sheep.

Mrs. Smith had risen from her chair, and walked to the other side of the small room, where she stood doing something—I did not know what—at a piece of furniture with drawers in it. I was not looking at her, but at the man, and suddenly I found myself wondering what that was that I sticking up dimly visible out of his coat-tail pocket. As I wondered, I became aware that he was stealthily rising to his feet, and that his hand was traveling to his pocket in search of that very object which had arrested my attention. In another second he had drawn it out—it was a revolver; had cocked it, aimed it at his mistress's head and fired!

There was a thud, a horrible thud that I heard plainly even now as I drove along in my safe brougham, and I woke screaming; screaming so loudly that if any one had been occupying a room near mine they must have been awakned by the sound; but as it happened, nobody was. The girls were separated from me by a long passage, and there servants were in an entirely different region.

The dream had been so much more real than reality, that it must have been some minutes—it seemed to me hours—before my reason could assert itself enough to tell which was which. I do not know how long it was before I at length summoned up resolution to strike a light, and shaking with terror, so that I could hardly hold the candle to get out of bed and examine the room for some indication of what could have been the cause of that dread, dull noise, which I could by no possibility believe to have existed only in my imagination. I searched in vain. The windows were all securely fastened; the door bolted, as I had left it over night. The pictures hung on the walls; there was no brick fallen from the chimney on the hearth; not even a handful of soot or a starling's nest. Nothing, nothing anywhere.

I crept back to bed, still quivering in every nerve. I must make up my mind that the whole thing had been the work of my own fancy, preternaturally alive in sleep. Good heavens! Could the power of any imagination be adequate to presenting to me with the astounding vividness mine had done the figure of that man, kneeling with his back to me by the fire and stealing a covert hand to that coat pocket. I shut my eyes. Still I saw him, and with such distinctness I felt that if I put out my hand I must touch him. I lit another candle. The more light the better; still I saw him. I hid my head under the clothes; still I saw him. The cold sweat stood on my forehead. I lay in an agony till daybreak; and when the reassuring light began to creep in, I became a little more able to summon to my aid such reason as I was master of, to correct the hitherto overwhelming influence of that ghastly vision.

Several circumstances of improbability in the dream presented themselves with some reassurance to my mind. The murderer, as seen by me, had been a young man. Now, I happened accidentally to have learnt only lately that the Smiths possessed as butler an old family servant, who had lived with them over 30 years, and whom they were most unlikely to have parted with. Also, throughout the dream, I was conscious that but for servants, Mrs. Smith and I were alone in the house. Now, only yesterday one of the girls had casually mentioned meeting Mr. Smith in Leighton. As the light broadened, I dwelt with more and more confidence on these discrepancies, and was able to go down to breakfast presenting such a distant resemblance to my usual self as I have described.

But when left to myself after breakfast, with nothing to distract my thoughts and no appearances of equanimity to keep up, the vision returned upon me with almost its first force.

Again I saw that kneeling figure, that stealthy rising, that traveling of the hand to the coat pocket. I heard the click of that cocked revolver! I could not bear it. It *must* mean something! I *must* go to her. Must warn her. As you know, I rang the bell to order the carriage. But in the interval before it was answered, the vision passed; reason, or what I supposed to be reason, reasserted its sway, telling me how shadowy was the pretext upon which I was going to intrude upon this stranger; how little my husband would think of me, etc.

This same thing was reported more than once; it was only Alice's triumphant "That settles it!" which gave me the final impetus that enabled me to decide which of the two courses to adopt, though, indeed, I thought I must have gone in any case. I *could* not get that man's kneeling back from before my eyes. I *could* not have faced another night alone in the dark with it.

So now, reader, you know my reason for setting off at past three o'clock on a January afternoon upon a twelve-mile drive along a rutty road with rising wind and thickening snow, to visit an almost entire stranger, whom my husband did not wish me to hold any communication with. Probably you think me as great a fool as the girls would have done. I was too much occupied with my own thoughts to notice the weather or the landscape much. I was worried with the stupid effort (which yet I could not help making) to recall that remark of Mrs. Smith's, which had immediately preceded the knock at the door in my dream. In vain, no glimmering of it would recur to me. I was still cudgelling on my restive memory for it, when my attention was awakened by the carriage stopping, and the footman appearing at the window.

"If you please, the coachman is afraid he is not sure which of these roads he ought to take."

I put my head out. We were at three cross roads.

"Why, there is a sign post!" said I tartly. "Why do you not look at it?"

"If you please, the names are all rubbed out."

Here the coachman leaned from his box to join in the conversation.

"The snow is coming on very thick, ma'am; I doubt our getting to Longmains to-night."

"At all events we will try," replied I with decision. "Go slowly along whichever road you think looks most likely until you pass a cottage, or some inn at which you can ask."

I was obeyed. We moved slowly in a dismal uncertainty for some way; in the waning light the figures of the two men, with their whitened hats and great coats, grew indistinct. Then we stopped again. Praise heaven we had met some one! I let down the glass to look and listen; yes, there was a whitened countryman standing in the snow, being questioned. He was deaf apparently; and it was some time before he could be got to understand the drift of the interrogatory addressed to him.

When at length he did, I gathered from his words and gestures, as well as the wind would let me, the reassuring information that we had come wrong. And, as ill-luck would have it, the road had narrowed so much that we had to go on for some distance before finding a place wide enough to enable us to turn. So that it must have been fully half an hour from the time of our first passing it before we found ourselves once again at the finger-post; that blind leader of the blind. The dark had fully fallen before we found ourselves rolling noiselessly as snow could make us over the cobble-stoned streets of a little country town.

"This must be Salcote," said I to myself, "I know that Salcote is their town. Courage! We can't be very far off now."

"Let no one holloa before they are out of the wood!"

This thought had scarcely passed through my mind, before I was conscious of a jolt, severer than any that the snow-wrapped pavement of Salcote could inflict; the carriage gave a sort of dip on one side; in an instant the horses were pulled up on their haunches; the footman off the box, and holding the carriage door open.

"If you please m'm, you will have to get out, one of the wheels has come off."

I did not need a second bidding. In an instant I was out standing in the snow, and, and peering with the help of Salcote's dim street gas at one of the hind wheels, in order to verify my servant's words. They were but too true. It had come off. Fortunately, in so doing it had fallen inwards instead of outwards, in which latter case the carriage must, of course, have been overturned. I stared stupidly at it. "Was this a judgment on me for my pig-headedness? What was to be done?"

"Which is the best inn in town?" asked I, addressing generally a group of gapers which, snowball-like, had gathered round me and my broken wheel. Half a dozen voices instantly cried "White Hart"—as many dirty fingers pointed up the street to where, about a hundred yards off, I could faintly see an old-fashioned sign hanging out.

"I suppose," said I, disconsolately to the coachman, who was already beginning to unfasten the traces,—"that you will have to stay here the night; I must go home in a fly."

As I spoke I set off to walk to the White Hart, which I reached in about two minutes.

"My carriage has broken down," said I as I entered, addressing the civil woman—landlady, I suppose—who came to meet me. "I want a fly at once, please, as soon as it can be got ready. Have you one in? a good fly. I want a good fly at once, please," repeating the words with an emphasis which I thought must impress them upon my hearer. She assured me that she had; though from the length of time that elapsed before it appeared, I since have felt certain that she had not spoken the truth, but had to wait in hope of the return of some vehicle now conveying another fare, and of some poor tired horse, destined through me to be baulked of his hard-earned feed.

And as I sat writing in the little inn parlor, my thoughts were not of the most complacent. Perhaps I had had enough of having my own will now. After all, I had better submit tamely to Alice's rule. I was clearly not fit to rule myself. Into what a stupid quandry I had brought myself; guided only by the will-o'-the-wisp of a senseless dream. Well, the only rational course now left me to adopt was to return home as quickly as possible, acknowledge my folly, submit with what good humor I could muster to the just laughter that folly would provoke, and resolve never to make such a fool of myself again. As I so resolved, a girl entered to poke the fire, and ask if I would like to take anything. I refused, and inquired how far they called it to Longmains.

"To Longmains, m'm? About three miles, m'm; not quite three miles, but it is not a good road."

She left the room again. Only three miles! To have come so near, and then turn back! Should I not turn back? Should I go on? As I hesitated, again I saw that kneeling figure stealthily rising, with its backward traveling hand. I looked round with a shiver. I wished the girl would come in again; I wished that I was not alone in the room. I shut my eyes, and still before them was that kneeling figure.

I must go on! I *would* go on! At the same moment the landlady entered to tell me that a fly was at the door, and I followed her out. There it stood, with the horse's head—it was a dispirited, disappointed head, poor beast—turned towards my own home, and the footman holding the door open. I got in.

"Home, m'm?" asked he, touching his hat, and evidently in no doubt as to the answer.

"No," said I, desperately; "to Longmains."

For an instant he looked staggered, as if doubting his own ears, then prepared to get on the box.

"Stay," said I, "you must not come with me; you must find your own way home, and tell the young ladies not to be alarmed, however late it may be before I return, and tell him to go on and drive as quick as he can."

I was off; we clattered with a spurious briskness until we had left behind us the streets of the little town. Then we dropped into a tired crawl, in which we continued. The horse was evidently all but done. Ah! but for me, he might have had his poor nose in his manger!

They certainly had not erred on the side of exaggeration who had told me that the road was not a good one. It was abominable. I was tossed up in the air and caught again a hundred times, like a cup and ball, by the monstrous ruts; the fly smelt rampantly of straw and dust and worm-eaten cloth; the piercing winds blew through it. If any-one in after time ever asked me what was the distance between Salcote and Longmains, I always answered thirty miles. And I really believed it.

At last, however, we stopped at a gate, the driver got down; there was no lodge; and after interminable fumbling he opened it, and we passed through. There were three more gates, at all of which he fumbled, so that when at last we drew up at a hall door I had the pleasure of hearing the hour of six told distinctly by several clocks within and without the house.

What an hour at which to call, with a twelve miles drive home afterwards! If a white-headed seneschal—obviously the confidential family servant of whom I had heard—appeared in answer to my ring, I would thrust in my card, and return whence I came, without asking to be admitted. I waited breathlessly. It was some time before any one appeared. Who, indeed would be expected to arrive at such an hour? At length there was a sound of steps, and of a turning handle. The door opened, and in the aperture appeared a man. Was he an old or young one? I craned my head out feverishly to ascertain. Young, obviously young. But perhaps he was a footman. Again I stared feverishly out. No, he was not in livery. He was a butler, and he was *a young man.*

TO BE CONTINUED.

HER UNCLE'S STRATEGY.

How to Make a Young Wife of an Old Maid.

The following true story might perhaps furnish matter for a little comedy. It is generally the case that the more beautiful and the richer the girl is the more difficult are both her parents and herself in the choice of a husband, and the more offers they refuse. The one is too tall, the other too short, this not wealthy, that not respectable enough. Meanwhile, one spring passes after another, and year after year carries away leaf after leaf of the bloom of youth, and opportunity after opportunity. Miss Harriet Selwood was the richest heiress in her native town of ——shire, England; but she had already completed her 27th year, and beheld almost all her young friends united to men whom she had at one time or other discarded. Harriet began to be set down for an old maid. Her parents became really uneasy, and she herself lamented in private a position which is not a natural one, and to which those to whom nature and fortune have been niggardly of their gifts are obliged to submit; but Harriet, as we have said, was both handsome and very rich. Such was the state of things when her uncle, a wealthy merchant in the north of England, came on a visit to her parents. He was a jovial, lively, straight-forward man, accustomed to attack all difficulties boldly and coolly. "You see," said her father to him one day, "Harriet continues single. The girl is handsome; what she is to have for her fortune, you know; even in this scandal-loving town, not a creature can breathe the slightest imputation against her; and yet she is getting to be an old maid."

"True," replied the uncle; "but, look you, brother, the grand point in every affair in this world is to seize the right moment; this you have not done—it is a misfortune; but let the girl go along with me, and before the end of three months I will return her to you as the wife of a man as young and wealthy as herself." Away went the niece with the uncle. On the way home he thus addressed her: "Mind what I am going to say. You are no longer Miss Selwood, but Mrs. Lumley, my niece, a young, wealthy, childless widow; you had the misfortune to lose your husband, Colonel Lumley, after a happy union of a quarter of a year, by a fall from his horse while hunting." "But, uncle—" "Let me manage, if you please, Mrs. Lumley. Your father has invested me with full powers. Here, look you, is the wedding ring given you by your late husband. Jewels, and whatever else you need, your aunt will supply you with; and accustom yourself to cast down your eyes." The keen-witted uncle introduced his niece everywhere, and the young widow excited a great sensation. The gentlemen thronged about her, and she soon had her choice out of twenty suitors. Her uncle advised her to take the one who was deepest in love with her, and a rare chance decreed that this should be precisely the most amiable and opulent. The match was soon concluded, and one day the uncle desired to say a few words to his future nephew in private. "My dear sir," he began, "we have told you an untruth." "How so? Ars Mrs Lumley's affections—" "Nothing of the kind. My niece is sincerely attached to you." "Then her fortune, I suppose, is not equal to what you told me?" "On the contrary, it is larger." "Well, what is the matter, then?" "A joke, an innocent joke, which came into my head one day when I was in a good humor—we could not well recall it afterward. My niece is not a widow." "What! is Colonel Lumley living?" "No, no—she is a spinster." The lover protested that he was a happier fellow than he had conceived himself; and the old maid was forthwith metamorphosed into a young wife.

Couldn't See It.

A joke is a mystery to some people. In a certain court in this state on the time the proceedings were delayed by the failure of a witness named Sarah Mony to arrive. After waiting a long time for Sarah the court concluded to wait no longer, and wishing to crack his little joke, remarked: "This court will adjourn without Sarahmoncy." Everybody laughed except one man, who sat in solid meditation for five minutes, and then burst into a hearty guffaw, exclaiming, "I see it! I see it!" When he went home he tried to tell the joke to his wife. "There was a witness named Mary Mony who didn't come," said he, "and the court said, 'We'll adjourn without Mary Mony.'" "I don't see any point to that," said his wife. "I know it," said he, "I didn't at first; but you will in five minutes."—*Lewiston, Me., Journal.*

Little Bob's Opinion.

On a Northwestern train were two fond parents and their two much fondled children. One of these was a little girl of five, and the other a boy of three. The boy was rambunctious. In seventeen minutes he had nine drinks of water, two sticks of candy, an apple, two cookies, four slappings and partial and temporary occupancy of all the seats in the car. He wound up by fighting with his sister and pulling her hair out by the handfulls.

"Ain't you ashamed of yourself, Bobby?" inquired his mother, "what would your sister look like if you were to pull to pull all of the hair out of her head?"

"I dunno, ma," replied the young scapegrace, with an archness which saved him from the whipping he deserved, "but I des she'd look like lise Little Ah Thid, de Tinyman's kid."

Humor.

CURES FOR THE TOOTHACHE.

What a Young Denver Wife Did to Relieve Her Husband's Anguish.

A young, newly-married Denver man went to his home on Velton street the other night, taking with him a severe case of toothache. As soon as he got into the house he threw himself into an easy chair and began to groan. At about the same time his face on the side where the aching tooth had many years before attained a homestead began to swell. In about 30 minutes his left cheek bore a strong resemblance to an old-fashioned apple dumpling prepared by the hands of a generous mother for a large family. The more the jaw enlarged the louder the young man howled and rolled about in his chair. His wife was several years, younger than he, and her sole experience with the toothache had hitherto been limited to one or too mild attacks caused by an excessive consumption of caramals. She had usually cured her pain with creosote, and as soon as Charley had found time between his groans to tell her what was the matter with him she got the creosote bottle and told him to open his mouth and let her see the tooth which was troubling him. He complied, but as she could not tell by the looks which one of the teeth was making the trouble, and as Charley could not enlighten her, she thought she'd better pour a little of the stuff into the neighborhood of where she thought it probable that the tooth was located.

Just as she got this idea into her head she happened to think that there was another toothache panacea in the house. It was in a small phial, which a peddler had left there for trial.

She thought that it would be a good plan to mix a little of this stuff with the creosote and pour the mixture upon the infected jaw. So she made a nice little combination in a tablespoon, and telling Charley to open his mouth, she poured it in. She was a little excited and nervous, and her hand shook, and so the fluid penetrated to every nook and corner of the young man's food receptacle. There was a yell of agony which awoke every dog in the neighborhood, and Charley performed a hornpipe in the middle of the floor, and accompanied it with a series of words, the majority of which his wife had never heard before.

It was an hour before Charley got quieted sufficiently to sit down, and about that time a lady member ventured to ask if they had sickness in the family. She was told of the affliction which had overtaken Charley, and she was all sympathy at once. She had suffered just so herself, and the only way to cure the trouble was to make cold applications upon the outside of the cheek.

So she went home, and Charley's wife made a neat little bag and filled it with chopped ice, and then tied it on his face with a long red stocking.

This had the effect of changing the pain, and made Charley feel as though he were having needles thrust into his brain.

He could feel the hair stand upright on the top of his head, and his eyes protruded from their sockets to such an extent that his wife thought that Charley was going crazy.

Pretty soon the ice began to melt and to drip down upon Charley's shirt bosom, and to meander around his collar, and course slowly down his spine, and Charley in his delirium felt as though he had been fishing and fallen overboard. Then he began to pace up and down the room, and kick the footstools, and stare out of the windows, and look unkindly at the cat; and just at this juncture a friend of Charley and Mrs. Charley arrived. His name was Arthur, and he had been a drug clerk before he became a dude, and in consequence his intimate friends all called him "Doctor."

He was much interested when he how his friend was suffering and he smiled a superior smile when Charley's wife explained what she had done for him. What was needed, he said, was counter-irritant. The teeth and the interior of the mouth were inflamed and there was undoubtedly fever there. A hot plaster of some kind upon the outside would be just the thing. He said that if Charley's wife would get him the materials he would prepare something which would ease the pain almost immediately. So they all went to the kitchen and Arthur turned back his cuffs and began work. First he ripped open the bag which contained the ice and laid it out flat. Then he put on a coating of mustard and moistened it with hot water.

Then he put on a layer of red pepper and then sprinkled the whole with water, so that it made a nice thick paste. He tied that upon Charley's face and then put a bandage soaked with hot water over that, and then he tied the red stocking on once more. Then he went home and Charley went to bed. During a period of about twenty minutes after Arthur had bowed himself out, Mrs. Charley was a firm believer in Sheol. Charley made her believe it. He howled, he swore, he danced and he stood upon his head. His wife at first asked him "if it ached worse." Then she didn't dare get within speaking distance of him until in a moment of wild frenzy he tore the plaster from his face and dashed it at a picture of "Two Cherubs," which was hanging upon the wall.

Then Charley fainted and she had a chance to look at his face. There was the swelling, the mustard, the pepper, and a two days' beard all mixed together. The removal of the plaster had also caused the secession of a considerable section of cuticle, and take it altogether it did not look like the same face which Charley's wife used to think "too sweet for anything." She thought that his face must be sore, and she remembered that once when she was a little girl she burned her finger one day and her mother put some cold molasses on the injured member, and that took all the pain away. So she took the syrup pitcher and poured its contents on Charley's face.

Two ladies who lived down the block called just then to see who had been injured in the house, as they had thought they heard somebody groan there. One of these, when she found out the cause of the trouble, said that sweet oil and lime water was good for burns. She had some all prepared at home and she kindly offered to go and get it. While she was gone the other lady thought that flour was good for burns, so they threw a handful of breadstuffs upon the molasses. Then the other lady came with the sweet oil and lime water mixture and they poured that on. Just then the family washerwoman called to see if they wanted to have their washing done the following day. As Charley still seemed to "suffer some pain," they asked the washerwoman, who was old and Irish, and they thought ought to be wise, as to what to do. She thought that "blueing" was the best thing in the world, and so they added another color to Charley's face.

Well, the two ladies stayed with Charley's wife that night and they have since declared that Charley is the worst-tempered man whom they ever saw.

Charley is better now, but he says that he will not get out of the house for a month to come unless he wears a mask. —*Denver Tribune Republican.*

Fond parent to his five year old girl—Why Katie, ain't you ashamed to sit on Mr. Blank's lap and kiss him?

Katie—Why no; mamma does.

Red fire—curtain.

A MOST LOVELY VISION.

The Woman the Judge Saw in Arkansaw.

They were sitting, a number of kindred spirits, spinning yarns in a law office. The conversation turned upon the subject of beautiful women and where the handsomest women were to be found.

"Gentlemen," remarked the old colonel, who had been appealed to for his views of the situation, "the most perfect figure and prettiest face I ever saw were in the wilds of Arkansaw. A party of us were out hunting, over in the swamps between the White and Arkansaw rivers. Towards sunset we came to a deep and muddy bayou, which we knew at a glance it would be impossible to ford. After a series of yells from our guide, a woman glided down to the bank on the other side, gracefully seated herself in the canoe and commenced paddling towards us with strong, swift strokes. As she neared the place where we were standing we all saw she was young—not more than 19—and with a face of surpassing loveliness. Her complexion was of that perfect brunette type only to be found in those whose ancestors for many generations have lived beneath sunny skies; her cheeks had the indescribable tint so often seen on the sun-kissed side of a ripe peach; her mouth was exquisite, with pouting lips like twin cherries; her hair floated down her back in silken, shining wavelets nearly to the ground; and her eyes! ah, gentlemen, how shall I describe the midnight splendor or the transcendent glories to be seen in the liquid depths of those dark orbs?

"As she stepped lightly out on the bank and stood holding the 'dug-out' for us to get into," continued the old gentleman, "she displayed the most ravishingly perfect figure I ever beheld. She was dressed in the single cotton garment, fashioned out of coarse 'factory,' which is worn by the females of her class in those distant wilds. It had evidently been made a year or two before, for she had outgrown it to such an extent that it imperfectly performed the duties for which it had been constructed. It revealed a bust with which, in artistic outlines, the famous Venus de Medici could not for a moment compare. The short skirt permitted a glimpse of her ankles, that were absolutely faultless, and—"

"Go on, colonel; oh, go on!" was the unanimous demand of his listeners.

"I don't know that I have any more to tell," was the reply.

"Colonel," solemnly said the venerable major, "if you leave that peerless girl standing there holding a canoe on the bank of that muddy bayou, I'll hold you personally responsible—I will, as sure as there is a God in heaven."

"We didn't leave her there," responded the colonel. "She paddled us across the stream, and when we asked what she charged, she said: 'Oh, nuthin', I reckon; pop went a b'ar huntin' this mawnin' an' took all the terbacker with him; ef one o' you fellers'll give me a chaw, I'll call it squar.' We gave her a chaw and went on about our business. I never saw her again."

"I believe you're a liar," vociferated the judge, as he unlocked the door; "an internal old baldheaded liar."

"So do I," chimed in each of the listeners, as they passed out and followed the irate leader down the stairs to the street below.

The question of which state produces the most beautiful women is still before the house.

Wants Grover to Use the New Stamps.

"Hev you seen any of them new-fangled special quick-delivery stamps?" inquired a bearded man who came aboard somewhere in Indiana.

"Yes," replied the passenger in the next seat.

"Nice thing, ain't they?"

"Yes, I believe so."

"They oughter be more generally used, hadn't they?"

"Possibly."

"An' Cleveland oughter set the example, too, hadn't he? Down in our country we are circulating a petition to have Congress make an appropriation to buy 75,000 of 'em for Grover's exclusive use. It oughter to be done, don't you think?"

"Perhaps; but what could the President do with so many stamps?"

"Perhaps? What could he do with with 'em? See here, mister, I thought your were a Democrat, but I guess you ain't. 'Ef you you were one of us old guard what has stood by the flag for twenty five dark an' gloomy years, you wouldn't hev to be told that Grover needs 75,000 o' them stamps to affix to the Federal offices, an' that he needs em right away, so you wouldn't. You must be a Republican or a mugwump."

Who are Left in Arkansas.

A few months since some Amazon River navigation company sent a Brazilian, a most courteous gentleman, to inspect and report upon the Arkansas river steamers. He was intrusted to the care of the genial captain Nowland, of the Hays. While the steamer was in port at Vicksburg, the captain, in taking his guest around to show him the city, encountered a party of friends, to whom he introduced the foreigner as follows: "Gen. McCardle, Mr. ——; Gen. Harris, Mr. ——; Gen. Catching, Mr. ——; Gen. Morehead, Mr. ——; Dr. Quinn, Mr. ——," each introduction being acknowledged with profuse politeness. His new acquaintances evidently made an impression upon the Brazilian, and after leaving them he said: "Nowland, you must have had a terrible war over here." "Indeed we did, and we made a splendid fight," was the reply. "Yes, a terrible war. I see you have left only a few generals and an occasional doctor."

How to Time Her Stay.

Clara—Mamma, I've just received a nice long letter from cousin Ethel, and she says they are going to have such a gay season at Toledo. She wants me to come right on and stay all winter.

Mamma—That's very kind of Ethel, and if your father has no objection you may go. But I shall insist upon your not staying more than two months; Ethel is only your second cousin, you know.—*New York Herald.*

The Same Old Subject.

"Hubby, brother Charlie is going away and I feel that we should give him some little keepsake."

"So we should, my dear."

"How would a nice silk umbrella do?"

"First rate; but don't give it to him outright."

"Why not?"

"Just lend it to him. He'll keep it longer."

The Only One on the Train.

"I'm looking for the New York sleeper," said a portly passenger just after the train had left Albany bound for the West.

"You can't see him," returned the porter.

"Can't see who?"

"Why, the New York sleeper; he told me not to wake him up until we got to Syracuse."

"Large and Respectable."

A certain Lutheran minister at a village in Southern Illinois, was publishing the appointments for services at the church for the following week, and after speaking of the regular Wednesday evening prayer meeting, remarked:

"I hope to see a large congregation at the prayer meeting—although the audience was large and respectable at the last meeting—I am large and brother H— is respectable."

Recent Literature.

"Pepper and Salt," by Howard Pyle, is given to the public by Harper and Brothers, New York. The title is not a misnomer. The good and instructive books for the young will be seasoned by the fun in this. The stories are eight in number, "The Skillful Huntsman," "Claus and his Wonderful Staff," "How Dame Margery saw more than was good for her," "Clever Peter and the Two Bottles," "Hans Heckleman's Luck," "Farmer Grigg's Boggart," "The Bird in the Linden Tree" and "The Apple of Contentment." They are all charming wonder stories of fairy land that will make the little folks open wide their eyes. The illustrations are good.

D. Lothrop & Co., Boston, give us "Our Little Men and Women," a book made up from the illustrated stories of the charming juvenile magazine, *Our Little Ones*. It is handsomely bound and is an appropriate and beautiful gift book for the use of little folks. While it amuses it also instructs, as its stories and illustrations open the door to look out into the great world. It contains nearly 300 pages, with many illustrations.

The "Whitney and Emerson Calendars," issued by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston, are exceedingly attractive. The first is printed in gold and light tint, and the design is emblematical of the four seasons, which are symbolized by figures of little girls dressed in "Kate Greenaway" style, bearing a garland of spring and summer flowers, autumn fruits and winter holly. The Emerson is darker and richer in appearance, and has a fine portrait of the philosopher. The selections in both are admirable.

Whatever will attract children to history is always welcome. "Children's stories in American History," told in a simple, graphic style which will be sure to captivate the little ones, is of this kind. In the volume issued by Charles Scribner's Sons, New York, are tales of the Mound Builders, of the Cabots, of Ponce de Leon, the story of Acadia, La Salle, and the Huguenots. The work is very charmingly done.

The Japanese people have come to be objects of the greatest interest to the Western world, because of their quaint customs, and more recently their wonderful progress in the arts and usages of modern civilized life. "A Captive of Love," by Edward Greey, shows forth in a very amusing manner some of their ideas. It is founded upon a Japanese romance and retains the flavor of the original. It must be read with a great deal of pleasure. Lee and Shepard, Boston, have brought it out in a very attractive style.

The same house issues "A Woman's Inheritance," by Amanda Douglas, which is a story full of incident, that without being startling is yet fascinating and holds the reader from beginning to end. The heroine is a young girl, an orphan, with her property left to her by a singular sort of will, that compels the man who marries her to take her name. The events leading up to her marriage are well described. It is a readable and entertaining story.

"Ten Boys Who Lived on the Road from Long Ago to Now," by Jane Andrews, and published by Lee & Shepard, tells us the stories of ten boys, each chosen from some ancient race, and thus tracing our descent from the Aryans of old in the most interesting manner. The author desires to show boys of to-day that the boys of long ago had many of their own characteristics and were not to be looked upon as strangers.

Lee & Shepard also give "The Globe Drama," which is made up of six original plays by George M. Baker. The names are "The Flowing Bowl;" "Better than Gold;" "Comrades;" "Nevada, or the Lost Mine;" "Past Redemption;" "Rebecca's Triumph." They are in three and four acts, and may be used to good purpose by amateurs in the many entertainments of that kind now so popular.

"Five minute Declamations" selected and adapted by Walter K. Fobes, is a handsomely printed pocket volume of 200 pages containing selections from Webster, Everett, Winthrop, Choate, Emmett, Burke, and others, scarcely less famous. Every piece in the book is good, indeed is representative of the highest kind of oratory. It bears the imprint of Lee & Shepard, Boston.

"The Popular Speaker," another book from this popular publishing house is a collection of humorous, pathetic, patriotic and dramatic selections for reading clubs, school declamations and public and private entertainments. They are edited by George W. Baker who has shown excellent discrimination in what he has placed here, most of the selections being not only good but possessing the charm of novelty.

William S. Gottsberger, New York, has brought out "A Political Crime; The History of the Great Fraud," by A. M. Gibson. This is a history from the Democratic point of view of the trouble regarding the election of 1876. Whatever may be thought of the truth of all the representations, what are considered by the author as facts are arrayed in a strong and convincing manner. The book is interesting as giving a picture of the wild excitement then prevailing and of the movements of the two great political parties.

"The Science of Money," by Alexander Delmar, C. E., M. E., is a cloth bound volume sent by Scribner & Welford, New York, but issued by a London publishing house. The author is well known in the United States by his work in the Bureau of Statistics, and as a member of the monetary commission of 1876. He thoroughly understands what he is talking about, and his book is an excellent arrangement and elaboration of the principles that form the science of money.

A very pretty gift book, and one of the many that Lee and Shepard are noted for bringing before the public, is the illustrated Lord's Prayer. Each clause of the prayer is given in the form of a sonnet, the whole constituting a series, written by William C. Richards, author of "The Mountain Anthem," etc. The spirit of the illustrations is good.

"Dick's Art of Gymnastics," issued by Dick & Fitzgerald, New York, describes and illustrates the practical and progressive exercises applicable to all the principal apparatus of a well-appointed gymnasium. The whole is executed in so clear and graphic a manner that any one can follow them without trouble. The book will be found of great assistance to both teachers and scholars in gymnastics.

Cassell and Company bring out the story entitled "Ralph Norbreck's Trust," by William Westfall, which is full of the kind of incident with which English stories abound. The principal personages are carried through a variety of ups and downs, which are all happily ended at last.

"Babylon," by Grant Allen, is a novel issued in paper covers by D. Appleton and company. It is a story of artists who struggle to go abroad, and then work for the fame they covet. The love tales which make the threads upon which the whole hinges are very prettily told.

The National Temperance society has published in pamphlet form a full report of the remarkable address of Archbishop Farrar at the reception given him in New York in which he gave reasons which led him to become a total abstainer. As a plea for total abstinence, scientific, historic, patriotic and religious, it has rarely, if ever, been equaled. The pamphlet also contains in full the address of Rev. Dr. Theodore L. Cuyler, as president of the National Temperance society. Rev. Dr. R. H. McKim, vice-chairman of the Church Temperance society, Chief Justice Noah Davis, and John B. Gough. The pamphlet is embellished with a fine wood engraving of Archbishop Farrar. Price 10 cents. Address J. N. Stearns, publishing agent, 58 Reade street.

The *Quiver* is one of the best of the English illustrated magazines, but it is not as well known in this country as it deserves to be. The contents of the December number is of high literary merit, and the illustrations are excellent. Two new serial stories are begun which promise to be of great interest, indeed, full of fascination. There is a short story too, that is exceedingly readable. Cassell & Co., New York, issue it at $1.50 a year.

Lippincott's Magazine, Philadelphia, is in the habit of presenting its readers with so many good things that the December number will be no surprise to them. It is the last of the year, and full of good things. It opens with a well written description of a tobacco plantation in Virginia, which gives much interesting information including the condition and habits of the laborers, and their relations with their employers. The next number of the magazine is to have a new dress, be under new editorial management, and the subscription price be reduced to $2 a year, the whole constituting an entirely new departure.

All lovers of scientific matters have grown to have a real affection for the *Popular Science Monthly* which is uniformly excellent. The December number offers a variety which will be exceedingly welcome for an occupation during these long evenings. "The Social Life of Arctic Birds" is very interesting; so to "The Scientific Study of Religions;" the article upon Postal Savings-Banks;" "The Spirit and Method of Scientific Study;" "Neuter Insects;" and several others besides the usual editorial departments. The magazine is well worth the price. $5 a year. D. Appleton & Co., New York.

It is always a pleasure to look over the 'Magazine of Art," published by Cassell and Company, New York, at $3.50 a year. The illustrations are always beautiful and the reading matter attractive. The December issue gives an unusual number of full page engravings which are very fine. A "Chapter on Chairs" will be found timely and interesting. "American Silver Work" is very attractive. A good many attractions are promised for the next year, among them a number of special articles upon American art, and artists.

The Decorator and Furnisher for November is more than usually attractive. It begins with "Sanitary House Furnishing" which is followed by "Yacht Trophies," the latter illustrated by representations of several of the finest cups ever striven for. There are several pages of pictures of architectural work. "An Attractive Studio" is also described and illustrated. "With Moderate Means" keeps up in interest and will be a great help to people with small means. It is published at New York for $4 a year.

The *Art Interchange* for November 19th has a very fine full page costume study which cannot fail to please. The reading matter is as full of new ideas and instructive hints in art as usual. Published in New York at $3 a year.

Interior adornment is studied so much in these days that anything relating to it, a description of modes of decorating, etc., is always well received. *Art and Decoration* is devoted to such purposes. Each number contains much that is new and attractive, and this is true of the November issue. Published in New York at 25 cents a number.

A NEW SCHEME.

Using the Free Delivery for Sending Kisses.

A young postmaster of a village postoffice was hard at work when a gentle tap was heard upon the door, and in stepped a bashful maiden of 16 with a money order which she desired cashed. She handed it to the official with a bashful smile, who, after closely examining it, handed her the money it called for. At the same time he asked her if she had read what was written on the margin of the order.

"No, I have not," she replied, "for I cannot make it out. Will you please read it for me?"

The young postmaster read as follows: "I send you $3 and a dozen kisses."

Glancing at the bashful girl, he said; "Now I have paid you the money, and I suppose you want the kisses."

"Yes," she said, "if he has sent me any kisses, I want them too."

It is hardly necessary to say that the balance of the order was promptly paid, and in a scientific manner at that, and eminently satisfactory to the country maiden, for she went out of the office smacking her lips as if there was a taste upon them she never encountered before.

After she arrived home she remarked to her mother: "Eh, mother, but this postoffice system of ours is a great thing, developing more and more every year, and each new feature added seems to be the best. Jimmy sent me a dozen kisses along with the money order, and the postmaster gave me twenty. It beats the special delivery system all hollow."

A Curious Tribe.

The report of the resident in the state of Selangore, in the Malay Peninsula, for the past year contains some curious information with regard to "aborigina tribes" called the Sakeis, who number between 700 and 800. They are in nine divisions, under head-men called Batins, and they live mainly by collecting gutta, rattans and other jungle produce. As far as is known, they have no form of religious worship, but they are very superstitious, believing in good and bad omens, the sacred character of certain birds, and they always desert a village as unlucky on the death of any member of the tribe. They tattoo figures on their arms, but apparently only for the sake of ornament, and do not use any specially significant figures, peculiar to each tribe, analogous to the totems of the North American Indians. They consider no kind of edible food unclean, but eat even monkeys, snakes and scorpions, which they kill by means of a blow-pipe, throwing a dart poisoned with the juice of the ipoh or upas tree. For large game they use a kind of cross-bow, consisting of a sharpened bamboo spear placed horizontally on a grooved log, and a bent sapling fastened back by a rattan cord. This cord is stretched across a path in the jungle, and, on being touched, releases the sapling with sufficient force to drive it completely through a deer's body. The Sakeis live in small huts built of bamboo and thatched with leaves of the Bertram palm, raised eight feet or more above the ground. They are shy and easily frightened, but are quite harmless, and are gradually becoming accustomed to Europeans, by whom they are employed to track game and to cut paths through the jungle. They are small in stature, but are otherwise very similar in appearance to the Malays, from whom they differ, however, in usually having wavy instead of straight-growing hair. A few Malays are attached to every Sakei community to act as go betweens in the sale of their produce, and the officials have received special instructions to protect these aboriginal tribes.

Coughs. Brown's Bronchial Troches are used with advantage to alleviate Coughs, Sore Throat, and Bronchial Affections. *Sold only in boxes.*

A Story With a Moral.

"Daniel," said the President, as he held up his glass preparatory to moistening his clay with a "night cap," "what do you believe is the lesson conveyed by the New York election?"

"I think," gruffly replied the secretary, "that Hill will take your place as a presidential candidate about three years from now. And I think, further," remarked the secretary, as he glanced at the comfortable surroundings, while an expression as of personal injury came over his face, "that it will be an infernal shame."

"What makes you think so, Daniel?"

"Why, didn't he beat you out of sight? Didn't he run ahead of you in your home? Can't he catch all the fellows you didn't catch?"

"Perhaps he may, Daniel; perhaps he may beat me for the nomination. But if he does, Daniel,"—and here a menacing look came over the President's face—"I'll see that he is defeated at the polls."

"How?"

"I'll so give out the offices that every infernal mugwump in the country will support the Democratic nominee."

The secretary smiled. So did the President.

A Bit of Flippancy.

How long would it take for a procession composed of a lady with a modern bustle to pass a given point.

All for Ten Cents.

A beautiful set of gold colored picture cards and a sample copy of the St. Louis Magazine sent for 10 cents. The magazine, just entering on its sixteenth year, is $1.50 a year, yet we send it and the Weekly Blade one year for $1.75. For club of both send money to either Blade or Magazine. For picture cards and sample copy send to C. Gilmore, 213 N. Eighth St. St. Louis, Mo.

Miscellany.

ACROSS ALASKA.

Toledo Grocer in the far North—Digging Gold in British Columbia—Down the Peace River—Out on the Arctic—Wintering on the White—Alone in Mountains of Snow.

"Remarkable gold-bearing rocks have recently been found in the Yukon valley, and the United States revenue cutter Bear, which sailed Sunday for the coast of Alaska, carried several capitalists, who will prospect during the next two years in that country," said a gentleman the other evening, as he laid down the paper in a store on Market Space.

"They will do better than I did if they find much gold there," said the proprietor of the store, George W. Finch, as he picked up the paper and scanned the contents carefully.

"What! were you ever in Alaska?" inquired a reporter who happened in the store. "Tell me all about it."

"Yes, I spent some of the best years of my life in that cold country and it must have been near this same spot I searched a long time for gold in company with an Indian chief. The old reprobate brought me one of the finest specimens of quartz gold that I have ever seen and told me, Indian fashion, that I must give him a valuable present if I would be shown where this gold was found. We started from the fort and traveled day after day and it was about 500 miles below Fort Yukon we landed and commenced a weary search. Finally the Indian became disgusted and with an expressive "Ugh!" quitted the place. I think the quartz must have washed down to this place and he very naturally concluded that there were valuable finds there. But he was the heavier loser for he failed to get $200 worth of presents which he was to have if we found the gold.

"But it was in British Columbia near the forks of the Skeeney river that I found the most gold. Fred Hart and Arthur Harper, both from the north of Ireladd had located a claim below me. We did pretty well often making $10 or $20 per day. One day the report of valuable finds reached us near the head of the Nelson river, and we packed up and started. Miles and miles we went, and finally struck the divide. About Christmas, in the year of 1872, we sighted the river so far beneath us that it looked like a crack in the floor. But to our sorrow we could find no gold, and we turned back. We passed through long canyons, and many were the days spent in trying to get out. At one time we cut our way through a canyon, digging for at least half a mile. One of the canyons we passed through was thirty miles in width, and thousands of feet deep. About the middle of April we found a tribe of Indians, of the Beaver family. We were the first white men ever in that section, every Indian, squaw and papoose considered discretion the better part of valor, and started for the woods, only there wasn't any woods. When the spring came, and the ice was all broken up, we launched our canoes and started, hoping to reach Ft. Hudson's Hope. One cold day we tried to navigate, and accidently I was left standing on a cake of ice in the river, while my companions Hart and Harper were swept down the stream. Oh how bitter cold it was, and I alone in the river on a small cake of ice. I tried every way to get to them, but it was not until dark that they reached me, half frozen and half dead. By and by it became warmer and we had less trouble with the ice. One day we reached a point in the river where it seemed as if we must stop. The whole side of the mountain had caved in and the river had been forced away to the eastward. We were four days in passing that dangerous place and met with many narrow escapes, but managed to keep together and get out alive. The rivers in that country are all rapid and dangerous, but lakes are numerous and some of them quite pretty.

"Sometime in the spring we reached Fort Nelson, and found a crowd of Hudson Bay men there. We then found out that our El Dorado was not on the Nelson, but on the Layard. We struck an Englishman named Wilson, who wanted to go in search of it there, and we bought a big canoe from a free-trader named McQuestion. Wilson finally backed out, and we went in search of the gold alone, while he went off to the East with the Hudson Bay company. But when we reached the Layard we found that we had been deceived again, and that there was no gold to speak of in that section. We held a consultation and made up our minds to go 2,200 miles to Fort Yukon, on the Yukon river. Down the Layrad, past Ft. Simpson into the Mackenzie river we sailed, every day bringing us nearer the Arctic waters. Month after month passed and we studied our Indian maps on pieces of birch bark, but that did not prevent us making a mistake. We went to the right instead of the left and sailed into the Arctic ocean. Our boat was only 28 feet long and we dreaded open water. We were now alone in the lonely Arctic short of provisions and hundreds of miles from any living being. We made our way back along the coast until we came to the Pelee river. Through chains of rivers and lakes we finally reached what is known as Belle river. With our shovels we dug a passage for the first white man's boat over these waters. But the supreme surprise was reached when we found a subterranean passage inviting us to take a voyage. We declined the invitation and of two evils chose the least. That boat was let down by our own hands a distance of 50 feet over rocks and stones. Lakes followed rivers and rivers followed lakes until we struck the Yukon, and then we had plain sailing. Our provisions were running short. We had seven small dried fish as tough as sole-leather, when I saw a young moose which must have been chased by the gray wolves. I broke one of its hind legs, but it got away. Bringing my rifle to my shoulder I made another shot, the best of my life, and broke one of its fore legs, and we lived like kings on moose for some time afterwards. Down the Yukon in broad daylight we sailed all the time during that summer, and a happy lot of men were we when we reached Ft. Yukon. We stayed there two weeks, and not liking to leave the country without a further search for gold, we started up the Yukon. After a voyage of 800 miles we reached the point where the White river enters the Yukon. Here we found gold in paying quantitities, but concluded that we would do better by going up the White river. So up the White we went until we reached the Alaska range not very far from Mt. St. Elias. Here we saw several moose and killed two, and left Hart to build a cabin and a meat house on an island in the middle of the river, and pushed on into the interior of the country. The cabin was built very strong to protect the stores from cinnamon bears. Not finding gold in paying quantities, we came back, but, as luck would have it, one of those sudden thaws, unaccountable in the Arctic regions, came on, the river rose rapidly and our cabin was flooded and we went down the stream. Being carried over one of the falls which are so numerous in that part of the country, I narrowly escaped with my life. I could have escaped easily, but would not give up my Henri rifle. When I went down the third time I dropped the gun in the water and, almost exhausted, reached the other shore. After resting, we commenced fishing for the gun. The loss of the rifle meant something to us, and we were bound to get it. We made a kind of rake, with a long pole for a handle, and fished three days. Not finding the missing gun, we tried again with hooks made of bails. I am almost afraid to tell you what a thanksgiving we had when we found that gun. Although cold and wet, we started down the river with light hearts. When we reached the mouth of the White we decided to winter there, and not being satisfied with our finds there we formed different parties to continue the search for gold. Hart and Harper went up and I went down. We were to meet at the cabin Christmas. I went down a number of miles until I struck a small stream which empties into the Yukon. Cutting through the ice I kept on prospecting. Disappointed in the results, I went back to the cabin, and had just started a fire and was engaged in cooking some meat, when Hart and Harper came in. The wildest night of our lives was the Christmas we spent on that lonely spot. It seemed as if mountain of snow were tumbling down on us, so heavy was the fall. We staid here until the weather moderated and then made another trip up the White, but succeeded no better than at first and in the spring of the year started down the Yukon.

Even then I was not satisfied, but made up my mind to get gold in that country if it could be found. Hearing of some extraordinary finds northwest of Ft. Yukon, I started with an Indian birch bark map as my guide and went hundreds of miles north alone, where no human being ever tried to go before. But I paid the penalty of my daring. I reached some large mountain ranges and attempted to cross them. I do not know their names for they are not located on the best maps, but they were covered with snow and the crossing was extremely dangerous and difficult. Another of those terrible storms settled on me and it seemed for hours as if I never would find my way out. I sought shelter near a large glacier, and digging the snow away from a small dead spruce tree after working for several hours I started a little fire. I never came so near freezing in my life, and it seemed as if I should die. As soon as I could get away I returned to the fort cured of my desire to prospect in the extreme north of Alaska, and after remaining in that country for some months in the neighborhood of the forts, I returned to the United States, where I have been content to remain ever since.

DINING OUT.

Man's Gustatory Powers—A Condiment of Olden Time—Magnificent Dinner Parties to be Given One Rule to be Observed.

It is a curious thing to look over the *cuisine* of various countries and see how they differ, to glance back through the centuries and see what the epicures of old delighted in. Once there was a Roman condiment which was dear to the hearts of the Roman aristocrats. No dinner was complete without it. It would have been deatn to the social standing of any lord and lady to set a repast before their guests in which it did not abound. Savory and toothsome it must have been, judging from the description, fit for the gods of the ancients—and only for them. It was concocted thus:

"This exquisite condiment, was obtained from the intestines, gills and blood of fishes, great and small, stirred together with salt, and exposed in an open vat to the sun until the compound was putrid. Nothing is known as to the proportions of the several piscine ingredients; but while small fishes were thrown whole into the vessel, the large fishes—such as tunny, sturgeon and mackerel—contributed nothing to the mess save their gills, internal parts and juices. When putrefaction had done its work wine and spice herbs were added to the liquescent garbage. Finally the liquor of this toothsome componnd was strained and sent from Greece to the Roman market."

Talks about modern dishes!

Although there is any amount of bad cooking in the United States, it is yet true that as a whole, it is the best in the world. Different peoples excel in some one thing, but here at the best tables are found the finest preparations of all kinds of food. And each year there is an improvement in methods. More time is spent and more thought is given to have the household *cuisine* carried on, not only to tempt the appetite, but to preserve the health. While this is a thing to be regarded with pleasure, the increased extravagance in dinner-giving is not so commendable.

According to good authorities the coming winter will be one abounding in magnificent entertainments of this kind. The *modus operandi* of their giving is to be very much the same as last. Only in little table arrangements does it differ. For instance, the floral decorations are all so high that the guests can look under them at each other. The tall beer glasses are much used as vases for this purpose. Elaborate dinner cards are gone out, and a plain card stamped with the monogram of the hostess alone marks the place where the guest is to sit. The only menu upon the table is on a little porcelain slate, held up by a brass bracket by the side of the host or hostess.

Table cloths, very highly embroidered with floral patterns in crewel, or cotton or silk that will wash, are exceedingly stylish. The sprays extend up from the hem towards the center of the table, and produce a charming effect. The doylies are very pretty, having quaint patterns worked upon them, such as cannot fail to attract the attention of the guests. They do a double duty, not the least important of which is the furnishing a topic for comment and conversation.

The invitations to these elaborate dinner parties are sent out ten days or two weeks in advance of the day appointed, and are upon plain cards, half engraved and half written. The form is very simple; as "Mrs. H. requests the pleasure of Mr. and Mrs. A's company at dinner on Wednesday at 7 o'clock." Harper's *Bazar* gives some hints regarding the way it should be conducted:

"Two soups, white and clear, will be passed, and two kinds of fish, to give each guest a choice. An old fashion is being revived of bringing in the roast on a silver platter, the host carving. Silver dishes are used for the vegetables and for the salads, but not to eat from; there is something unpleasant in cutting anything on a silver dish. The finest Derby ware or porcelain should be used for the plates. Cut glass is very much in fashion for the ornamental dishes of the table. We hear many inquiries as to the propriety of buying the colored glass now in fashion for the table. It is very pretty, but one may grow tired of it. Some of it is too gaudy for lasting good taste.

The hostess is the person who makes the dinner party. It is she who invites the guests, she who receives, she who presides, who defines the laws of the household; it is to her that all honors are paid; but it is she who goes in last. According to the etiquet of society the gentleman leads the way with the lady to whom the dinner is given; it is the lady of the house who brings up the rear with the most distinguished gentleman. The menu is generally written in French by the chef. It is a pity there is not an English vocabulary of the staples which furnish forth our splendid dinners.

A small boutonniere awaits the gentleman in the anteroom, with a card telling him whom he is to take in to dinner. Usually small bouquets will be handed to the ladies on leaving the table, but there will be no such elaborate display of flowers as there has been. In fact, people are very tired of the large-sized, cumbersome bouquet.

Diners-out should have no animosities and no prejudices; at any rate, they should not show them at diuner. "Spare your host and hostess any annoyance, and be as agreeable as you can for the benefit of the whole." Such is the legend.

The last paragraph should be particularly noted. It is true of a private entertainment of any kind.

The dinner party season has not yet commenced in Toledo, but the lunch parties and receptions that are following each other in such rapid succession give promise of what is to come before the winter is over.

A TEMPERANCE ANECDOTE.

One of the Stories that John B. Gough Tells So Well.

A friend of mine, seeking for objects of charity, got into the room of a tenement house. It was vacant. He saw a ladder pushed through the ceiling. Thinking that perhaps some poor creature had crept up there, he climbed the ladder, drew himself through the hole and found himself under the rafters. There was no light but that which came through a bull's eye in the place of a tile. Soon he saw a heap of chips and shavings, and on them a boy about 10 years old.

"Boy, what are you doing there?"

"Hush! don't tell anybody—please, sir."

"What are you doing here?"

"Don't tell anybody, sir—I'm hiding."

"What are you hiding from?"

"Don't tell anybody, if you please, sir."

"Where's your mother?"

"Mother is dead."

Where's your father?"

"Hush! don't tell him! don't tell him! but look here!" He turned himself on his face and through the rags of his jacket and shirt, my friend saw the boy's flesh was bruised, and his skin was broken.

"Why, my boy, who beat you like that?"

"Father did, sir!"

"What did your father beat you like that for?"

"Father got drunk, sir, and beat me 'cos I wouldn't steal!"

"Did you ever steal?"

"Yes sir. I was a street thief once!"

"And why don't you steal any more?"

"Please, sir, I went to the mission school, and they told me there of God, and of Heaven and of Jesus, and they taught me 'Thou shalt not steal,' and I'll never steal again if father kills me for it. But please, sir, don't tell him."

"My boy, you must not stay here; you will die. Now, you wait patiently here for a little time; I'm going away to see a lady. We will get a better place for you than this."

"Thank you, sir; but please sir, would you like to hear me sing a little hymn?"

Bruised, battered, forlorn, friendless, motherless, hiding away from an infuriated father, he had a little hymn to sing.

"Yes, I will hear you sing your little hymn."

He raised himself on his elbow and then sang:

"Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child;
Suffer me to come to Thee.
Fain would I to Thee be brought,
Gracious Lord forbid it not,
In the kingdom of Thy grace
Give a little child a place."

"That's the little hymn, sir. Good-bye."

The gentlemen went away, came back again in less than two hours, and climbed the ladder. There was the chips, and there were the shavings, and there was the little boy, with one hand by his side, and the other tucked in his bosom underneath the little ragged shirt—dead.

* * * * Premature decline of power in either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Book for 10 cents in stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main street, Buffalo, N. Y.

Politics Too Much for Him.

A lady on Fifth avenue, New York, quickly summoned a doctor.

"Oh, doctor, my husband is nearly dead. He attended a caucus last night. He made four speeches and promised to be with his fellow citizens again to-day. But, oh, doctor, he looks nearly dead."

"Has he been in politics long?"

"No, only last year. He worked hard for *James McCaulay's election."

"He will get well, madam! He has a stomach for any disease, if he worked for him!"

Political life, of short or long duration, is very exhausting, as is evident from the great mortality which prevails among public men. Ex.-U. S. Senator B. K. Bruce, who has been long in public life, says:

"The other day, when stepping into a car at a crossing, I found Dr. —— within, who eyed me up and down in a surprised way, remarking:

"Why, Senator, how well you look!"

"Well, I feel pretty well," I answered.

The doctor uttered an incredulous reply, when the Senator frankly told him, in answer to an inquiry, that it was Warner's safe cure which accomplished for him what the profession had failed to do. Senator Bruce says his friends are very much astonished at this revelation of power.—*The Globe.*

*Overwhelmingly Defeated.

TRADE AND INDUSTRY.

Facts and Figures About Large Business Interests.

The same 60 stocks which sold a year ago at $16.08 now sell at $62.68, an advance of 36.1 per cent.

The production of anthracite coal since January 1, 1885, has been 27,154,300 tons, against 26,583,587 tons the corresponding period last year.

There seems to be a somewhat improving feeling among the manufacturing interests of the country, with very few disturbances from strikers, and those of only local importance.—*Financial Chronicle.*

The hop market is dull. Over 35,000 bales have been exported in three months. The net surplus yield of the world (including old stock on hand at begining of new season) is estimated at 54,947,700, equal to 305,265 bales of 180 pounds.

Last week the cotton came rolling in at quite a phenomenal rate, the receipts, 103,515 bales, being the largest of any week on record in the history of the cotton trade of New Orleans, and 20,722 bales more than for the corresponding period of last year.

Of the duties collected from imports during the last fiscal year 29 per cent. was collected on sugar and molasses, 15 per cent. on wool and manufactures of, 8 per cent. on silk manufactures, 7 per cent. on iron and steel manufactures, 6 per cent. on cotton manufactures.

Col. Switzler of the bureau of statistics says there has been since 1860 a very marked decline in the percentage of imports of manufactured articles and a corresponding increase in the percentage of imports of crude or partially manufactured articles. Tally one for the "American system."

Every trades union in New York has signified to central labor unions, its intention to join in a general demand upon employers, that after May 1, eight hours shall be a day's work, and they will demand also, if they think they are strong enough to enforce the demand, that a day's pay shall not be reduced.

The most carefully prepared statistics, according to the New York *Commercial Bulletin*, covering a period of twenty-nine years show an average annual annihilation of property by fire in the United States of $63,600,000, every dollar of which was, before the burning, an integral portion of the national wealth, and every dollar of which is now and forever as practically dead as if it had never existed.

Careful estimates put the whole log-cut of the coming winter upon the Mississippi and its tributaries at 550,000,000 feet. The distribution of these logs in the drives will be about 300,000,000 feet to Minneapolis proper and about 250,000,000 to the mills above there, and will give Minneapolis in 1886, including what may be carried over, about 335,000,000 feet of lumber.

The trade for dry and pickled fish in Boston, which is the central market of the United States, is the dullest experienced at this season for a number of years. High prices are not the cause. The whole fish market is on a basis that pays no profit to the producer, with one or two exceptions. The very low prices of hog products is believed to have curtailed the consumption of fish somewhat.

India rubber is menaced with a rival. The rubber dealers of Eastern Nicaragua think they have discovered a tree whose gum will give as much satisfaction as gum, and will, in fact, take its place. They say the milk of the tuno furnishes a most excellent gutta percha, equal to the best found in the eastern tropics, while the number of trees is virtually inexhaustible, and the gum can be produced with profit at twelve cents per pound.

Of the whole number of the sailing vessels of the world Great Britain claims about one-third under her flag, North America one-sixth and Norway more than one-tenth. These are the three leading nations in this respect. Germany, Italy, Russia, Sweden and France then follow, in the order named. The national order is somewhat different in the classification of steam vessels. England, of course, takes the lead, but her proportional share is still greater, for it is about two-thirds of the whole amount. France comes next, with a gross tonnage of 750,000 tons and Germany and North America follow, with 566,000 and 545,000 tons respectively.

The United States is now sending abroad about $3,000,000 worth of locomotives per annum, the total value of those exported in the last fiscal year being $2,819,946. This, at an average of $10,000 each, represents about 290 engines. In the fiscal year ending June 30, 1882, the number of engines shipped did not exceed 133, the estimated value being $1,445,717. The *Colliery Guardian* (Eng.) observes that "the experience of the last four years has shown that American locomotive builders cannot now be driven from countries within a comparatively easy distance of the United States, while even in Australia the American locomotive has acquired a popularity of which it cannot now be readily deprived."

The business of last week was probably the heaviest ever transacted on the New York Stock exchange, and has been done on a steadily rising market, the reactions of the week have been comparatively insignificant. The business has risen to enormous proportions, and one day the trading was considered rather slow, although the reported transactions exceeded 600,000 shares. How much of this activity is real and how much artificial is a problem which only a wise man would attempt to solve. Yet it is significant that some of the liveliest speculation has been done in the worthless stocks like Ohio Central. That stock wavered between ¾ and 1 for some time, but on Thursday advanced from 1⅛ to 2 with transactions in over 23,000 shares. On November 10 that stock became worthless by reorganization.

An Island Covered with Birds.

Capt. Daniel Walters, of the brig Sarah E. Kennedy, which has just arrived at Philadelphia, from Arenas Cay, off Campeachy, Gulf of Mexico, with guano, reports the island entirely covered with birds, which for several days prevented the men from working on the reefs. He states that they exhibited little or no fear of man, as it was only with clubs that the crew and laborers could make a landing. Capt. Adams' party was arrested at Arenas and taken to Campeachy, where the men were imprisoned, but afterwards released at the instance of the United States government. This island, with Arcas, near by, is at present claimed by at least a dozen different people, nearly all of whom belong in Philadelphia, and its ownership is at best doubtful.

FITS: All fits stopped free by Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer. No Fits after first day's use. Marvelous cures. Treatise and $2.00 trial bottle free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St. Phila., Pa.

A Story of Gen. Sherman.

I heard a good story about Gen. Sherman the other day. Some one wrote him a letter requesting a lock of his hair and an autograph. In reply the General said: "I regret to state that as my orderly is bald, and as the man who formerly wrote my autographs has been dismissed, I can not comply with your request." This was mailed without his signature.

The Grand Aims of Life

Are nullities to the chronic invalid. What to him are the rewards to ambition, the accumulation of fortune, or the fruition of domestic happiness? The zest of life is gone, its aims are dead. Well for him if all this is not irretrievable—if his malady is not of the deep seated organic sort which forbids hope of cure. For many of the ills to which flesh is heir, formerly supposed to be incurable, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is a sovereign remedy. Among them are dyspepsia, chronic constipation, rheumatism, debility and nervousness. These are remediable with the great restorative, which does the work thoroughly, striking at the root of the evils to the removal of which it is adapted. By insuring activity and purity of the circulation, inducing a healthy flow of the bile, and promoting a regular habit of body, it fortifies the system against malaria. It is also useful as a diuretic.

The Camp Fire.

Chat Around the Fire.

Will the comrades, in writing, kindly favor us by writing with good, clear ink on white paper, as some do; write only on one side of the paper; and be sure to sign your name, postoffice and state. The name will not be published, if you wish it; but we want it sent with the letter.

Comrade M. V. Lord, Co. M, 21st N. Y., Cav., Flint Ridge, Kan., opposes land warrants because most of the country in the West of value is taken up, and the soldiers with warrants would stand little show. He is in favor of Logan and Sheridan as a soldier's ticket in 1888.

"Comrade," Co. B, 9th Mich, South Haven, Mich., writes an interesting letter to the Camp Fire, but he writes on both sides of the sheet and it cannot be used. Whatever you write, remember and use only one side of the sheet.

Samuel Mooney, Co. B, 11th Iowa, Clemons, Iowa, writes: I am opposed to turning out Union soldiers and putting rebels in. It can't be denied but there are more soldiers from the South than from the North in the halls of Congress. It looks to me as though we had waited 20 years to surrender. We had better renew our vows to the Union cause and vote as we shot. We have got a determined foe in the Democratic party, and we must be determined if we win.

A little girl, Iona McKay, wites to the Camp Fire as follows: "My uncle, Will Peskins, is a reader of the Blade and seeing that other little folks have written I thought I would write too. I am ten years old. Uncle Will was in the army three years. He belonged to the 134th New York. He was in the march from Atlanta to the sea. They must have got very tired in that long march. If any of the little girls or boys whose papa's belonged to Uncle Will's regiment see this I wish they would write."

Charles E. Pease, Pelican Rapids, Minn., says: "As you admitted a soldiers daughter to the Camp Fire I thought a soldiers son might come too. My father served four years and I had four uncles in the war. One died in Libby prison, and one in Texas and another was wounded at Gettysburg. My father belonged to the 13th Maine. He is a member of Seward Post, No. 91, Department of Minnesota, G. A. R. He was in the Gulf Department and would like to hear from some of his old comrades. He is a Republican. I think 'One of Gen. Price's men' had better wait a little. There is a 'solid north' as far as 'Rebel pensions' are concerned and what was lost by the ballot can, if need be, won by the bayonet."

Questions and Answers.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

While we are assembled around the Camp Fire, comrades, I wish to talk to you a little while, and if I say anything that you dislike, come back at me as hard as you wish. I intend to talk plain, and shall not say anything that I cannot establish as truth. I am tired of this sickly pandering to the old enemy. Think of a Southern man asking us to tone our letters so that the people of the South can read them with more ease of conscience. Must we cease to speak of the crimes they engaged in? Are we to forget that they brought on the war? Shall we not dare to refer to the inhuman treatment our comrades received in Southern slaughter pens, and silently listen to the false assertions of men charging that rebel prisoners were treated as badly in Union prisons as Union prisoners were in rebel prisons, and not hurl the falsehood into their teeth?

Another thing. We hear a great deal about Democrats putting down the rebellion. Now, my Democratic comrade, it is you I wish to talk to. I want you to distinctly understand that I admit frankly that there were Democrats who did their duty in the Union army and were as faithful and loyal to the country as any Republican soldier. But I say here without fear of truthful contradiction, that before they were mustered in the Union army they were mustered out of the Democratic party.

Now, my good Democratic comrade, I was an Indiana soldier, have always lived in this state, and know who were the leaders of the Democratic party before and since the war. Who were they? T. A. Hendricks, D. W. Voorhees and others. Did they advise us to enlist in the Union army? Did they make a speech inspiring us to go forth and defend our country's honor? Did they assist Gov. Morton (God bless his name) to conduct war measures in the grand old state of Indiana to its honor and the honor of our dear comrades.

I do not arraign any comrade because he entered the army as a Democrat. I would blush to pluck one laurel from the wreath of honor, but these are frozen facts I have stated, and I shall expect some comrade to take issue. I hope some one will, and if they can show me where the leaders of the Democratic party said or did anything in the interest of the country during that bloody struggle, I will gladly listen while they tell who they were and what it was. Did they not in their conventions declare the war a failure? Did they not array themselves against the Union army? If not, tell us some loyal thing they did. I shall wait, as I have for twenty odd years, for an answer.

R. J. Edleman, 12th Ind. Battery, Sulphur Springs, Ind.

One Hundred Days in the War.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I wonder if all the hundred day men are dead but myself. I have thus far looked in vain for some word from them and have concluded that in consequence of excessive hardships and exposures endured during their protracted term of service have all joined that grand army "in the land of the hereafter," I will try and give some account of the sufferings endured by one regiment at least, or rather some members of it. I enlisted in 1864 under the call for one-hundred day men from Guthrie county, Iowa. Our company was organized at Redfield, Dallas county, electing company officers. We were then ordered to McClellan's barracks, Iowa. There our company became Company C, 46th Iowa infantry. Our regimental officers were appointed by the governor. Our colonel was D. B. Henderson, now I believe a member of congress from Iowa. Soon after mustering into U. S. service we were ordered south, stopping one day at Cairo, Ill. We then took passage on board the steamer John D. Perry for Memphis and remained there a few days. We were then ordered to Colliersville, Tenn., to guard the Memphis & Chattanooga railroad. Our regiment was then divided, six companies remaining at Collierville, two companies some two or three miles east, and two more the same distance west. Then our trials and troubles commenced. Said trials consisted chiefly in drawing our rations twice a week and doing picket duty about every other day. We subject to the taunts of the veterans, who asked us if we were 100 day men or soldiers? All this was taken in good part by the 100 day veterans, but one night we got a joke one of the soldiers. I think he was a member of the 6th Illinois cavalry. Firing was heard out on the picket line, the long roll sounded, and we all rushed to arms. Col. Henderson rode out in the direction of the firing to ascertain what the matter was. On his return he was asked about the trouble and replied: "There is nothing the matter, but some of the three years' men were d—d badly scared." They had fired into a stump. We heard the racket on the morning that Forrest made his raid into Memphis, and also heard the firing at Tupelo, Miss., I believe it was. We also saw the wounded as they were being taken back to Memphis after the above fight. This was about the amount of our experience in the field. Foraging expeditions now and then served to break the monotony of camp life. One of these expeditions was fired upon by bushwhackers. One captain was badly wounded, two or three captured, but I believe eventually escaped and returned to camp. Upon the expiration of our term of service we were ordered back to Davenport, Ia., and were mustered out at Camp Roberts. Then the battle-scarred and war-worn veterans of 100 days dispersed to their various homes, since which time I have seen but few of the members of our regiment. If this is not consigned to the waste basket I will not promise to come again, as I have written about all my military experience.

D. H. Bingham, Co. C, 46th Ia., Inf.
Ochiltree, Kan.

Homestead Entry Schemes.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

As this is my first visit I will introduce myself. I enlisted in the fall of 1861 at Elmira, N. Y., in Battery E, 1st N. Y. Lt. Artillery, and during the summer of '62, with the noble Army of the Potomac, dug our way up the peninsula to within sight of Richmond, and after lying a few weeks in the Chickahominy swamps, ingloriously "dug out" for Harrison's Landing.

As all are familiar with that proud retreat I will not comment on it, and will leave for those who are better posted to discuss the many disputed questions arising from the late unpleasantness. I feel a lively interest in my late comrades, and as I have had better advantages in some respects of becoming acquainted with the schemes which are devised for catching the unwary, I will, with your permission, ventilate one of them in this article. Some four years ago I first came across circulars of a well known Washington firm, advertising to make homestead entries for soldiers by power of attorney.

These circulars were very cunningly worded and would not mislead any one who was thoroughly well posted in all the Homestead laws and rulings in regard to the same, but as there are very few, not excepting the legal fraternity, that know practically anything in regard to the question, it was and still is very easy to so word a circular as to grossly mislead, and yet the wording of it be in conformity with existing laws. The circular in question advertised to make entries on the most valuable agricultural lands in any of the Western states or territories for the sum of $15, and would kindly act as agents for the parties so making entries, to sell for them the tracts so entered, and that the chances were that they would be able in a few months to sell for prices ranging far up in the hundreds. As I find there are yet parties working this same game on a smaller scale in many places I deem it my duty to show it up.

In the first place there can be nothing legally done in the way of making selections of land or entries thereon, except what is called a "soldier's declatory statement." The law in relation to this provides that any one who served 90 days in the army or navy during the late war, and who was honorably discharged, may appoint an attorney to select and file his declatory statement on a tract not exceeding 160 acres. The department furnishes blanks for this purpose, and fixes the fees for making the filing at $2. The local land offices will accept as many of these filings on the same tract as may be offered. This filing entitles the party who made the earliest filing on a certain tract to appear in person at the U. S. Land office to which the tract belongs any time within six months from the date of his filing and there before the register or receiver to make his homestead entry on the tract on which he had previously filed. The legal fees for the homestead entry of 160 acres are are $14 on land that is held at $1.25, and $18 for land that is held at $2.50 per acre. Should the party who made the first soldier's declaratory statement on a certain tract fail to appear in person as the law requires to make his homestead entry, then the tract becomes subject to homestead by any party who may apply to enter it, providing there is no other filing on the tract. If there be a second filing then the second party has the same privilege that the first had.

Thus it will be seen that all that your attorney can do with his power of attorney your $15 is to hold 160 acres, good or bad, which the attorney may select against other claimants for six months.

Should our indulgent editor deem this worth publishing I may come again with more of the tricks which are vain in relation to government lands.

E. M. Robords,
Springfield, Mo.

The South and Slavery.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I have been an attentive reader of the Camp Fird since it started, and while I appreciate the privilege of hearing from my old comrades, I am often pained at the thrusts made to wound some one's feelings. Don't call each other liars, etc. Boys, it was a long time ago when we were soldiers, and many of us have now forgotten things once well known. Even if we know we are right, and another wrong, let us use kind language. It will weigh more with the Blade readers, and go farther towards convincing the one with whom we may differ than abuse. Again, let us have a little more sympathy, and try and use discretion when speaking of or addressing those of "The Least Cause." As regards "The Confederate Authorities," my sympathies are not with them; but I will tell you where and for whom we should show sympathy: Reader, you well know slavery began with us when we began our existence as a nation. There seemed to be some climatic feature in the northern portions of the country working against it, and it soon died out. Not so with slavery in the South. The people accepted it as indispensable, and if you and I had been reared under its influences, the probabilities are you and I would have fought for the Bonny Blue Flag. Now right here we want to show a little sympathy; slavery was wrong, and a drawback to the prosperity of the South, and the Southern people now, as a class, realize these things, but for all that, it hurt to give up an institution held to so long. The wealthy planters deserve but little sympathy, from the fact that, as a class, they were educated, not only as to their own local affairs, but well knew the baneful influences and tendencies of slavery. But the worst class, and the rank and file of the confederate army was composed of it, and we can gain nothing by abusing that class, and virtually it contains all that is left to-day of the principles for which the South contended. The majority, in fact all, we may say, of that class, were taught to believe that slavery was right, and the chances are, comrades, you and I in the same situation would have believed the same. All the difference is we were born north of the Ohio river and they south of it. The rank and file of the southern army could not at that time realize the privileges and benefits slavery was depriving them of as well as they can to-day. Now they see it all.

The South don't want slavery back; that is not needed to fill the chasm between us. A portion of the people of the South think we hate them. Let us show them we do not. No doubt you of the South dislike the idea of giving the negro equal rights, but he has it, and we don't like to see you situated in the matter just as you are. There is no doubt the negro still remains a problem, but if you of the South will accept the present situation, when we get on good working terms and a friendly feeling, we will then be in a position to solve it.

Now let those who are throwing firebrands on both sides, stop it. What have the "Blue and Gray" to fight about? We have had our fight out, and I guess both got enough of it. There will be those on both sides throwing dirt for political purposes, but such is the case everywhere. Now if any one North or South feels wrathy over anything I have written don't go to the Camp Fire with it, but to me. The object of this is not to tell my political principles, but to influence those who are a little hasty in telling theirs.

White Rock, Kan. A. B. Warner.

"The Goose Point Regiment."

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

Now, boys, for another cedar rail, though it may seem crooked, and my writing as a pile of soft mud, splashed out with a government brogan; yet I want to add my chunk, for I have stood by the fire warming a good while, and if the boys find me out they'll call me lazy unless I do something. Southern Republican Null has had his day, and got his just deserts. He should not talk of Yankee cruelty to Southern prisoners, for it soon makes us red headed. I, for one, want to let the bygones be bygones, and would like to live somewhere in the sunny South, rather than in this Hoosier state to freeze. But what I started out to say was how Co. G, 38th Ohio, got the geese. It was in the latter part of the winter of '62, after driving Zollicoffer's army across the Cumberland river way up from Nashville where they encamped in what I believe was called Camp Myers. We gave them a complete routing. Well, we got settled in camp for a few days after crossing the river. We went to get something fresh to eat as that was part of our living. Some one had found where there was a nice big flock of geese on a large farm down the river from camp a mile and a half.

So about eight of us were selected a rainy night and you know such nights get dark, and it was a dim timber road and pretty muddy too, but as already stated the path was picked out. When we got where the geese were some of us proposed to help ourselves, but the quartermaster's boy, a mulatto, said, "No, no!" let's drive 'em to de end ob de fiel'; den ole massa won't hear de fuss;" so off we went, letting down fences till we were well out of hearing, when the catch commenced, and we soon had two apiece. Live geese are not easily handled, and the colonel's boy, a half grown lad, tried his hand on three, and by this time there was something of a fuss, and the yellow boy said: "Pull der heads off, den dey can't squawk." You may think it was fun getting some of those old ganders' heads off. Yes, it was; but it was hard work taking care of two geese apiece, and nobody to help, but they got off, and off we started. You say for camp. "No," some one said, "let's go to the old log house in the cornfield and pick the things and burn their feathers, or the old chap will track us, sure."

We got to camp before morning, and not long after breakfast who should we see but our farmer hunting his geese. Now, I do not know how, but he came right to our regiment and to the colonel and demanded 75 cents apiece for the feathers, and 50 cents each for the geese. Well, now, just what men had the geese the colonel did not know. Companies were called out commencing at the right and going as far as Co. G. "Company G into line," was the command, and the colonel ordered any man knowing anything of the geese to step two paces to the front, when our sergeant, more conscientious than the rest, gave us all away. Well, for the defense: One said the farmer must be a rebel or the Johnnies would have taken the geese. The colonel then said: "Soldiers in the army are not the judges who are rebels and who are not, but payment must be made." "Well then, colonel, you and the quartermaster will help, for you helped eat the geese," was the reply. Our mess was goose potpie for dinner for a week, and, it was said, the regiment's sugar and coffee paid for the geese, and we were called the goose company.

Remember, boys, I vote as I shot.

Oh, for a blade so long and so sharp that it will cut every whisky demon from our land, and a mill big enough to grind every saloon out of time. John Rover,
Burr Oak, Ind.

THE RISING SUN STOVE POLISH

For Beauty of Polish, Saving Labor, Cleanliness, Durability and Cheapness, Unequalled. MORSE BROS., Proprietors, Canton, Mass.

JAMES PYLE'S O.K. PEARLINE

The BEST COMPOUND EVER INVENTED FOR WASHING CLOTHING, and everything else, in Hard or Soft Water, without danger to fabric or hands. Saves Labor, Time, and Soap, amazingly, and is of great value to housekeepers. Sold by all Grocers—but see that vile Counterfeits are not urged upon you. PEARLINE is the only safe article, and always bears the name of JAMES PYLE, New York.

PERSONS AND THINGS.

Iowa cast a vote of 375,000.

Dickens was a ready speaker.

President Grevy is apoplectic.

Moody denounces church fairs.

Quebec is lighted by electricity.

Governor Hill is a woman-hater.

Mr. Blaine will winter in Maine.

Spurgeon favors disestablishment.

S. S. Cox's book is a great success.

Amsterdam has a $1,000,000 diamond.

Count Herbert Bismarck is thirty-six.

Senator Cameron still has a physician.

Thackeray could not speak impromptu.

Zola's new novel is called "The Work."

Max. Muller is writing German history.

Kate Field still lectures on Mormonism.

British India railways belong to the State.

Gough's new false teeth stopped his talking.

Whittier will spend the winter in Denver.

London vehicles killed 130 people last year.

Farrar made $4,500 by his lectures in York.

Miss Cleveland has dropped literary work.

Nat. Goodwin was once a West Point cadet.

There are 23,000 men in the United States army.

Bismarck esteemed one Frenchman—Tniers.

Matthew Arnold will study free schools in France.

Gen. Sherman was intimate with John McCullough.

Answers to Correspondents.

W. H. S.—Your suggestion as to care in the sale of poisons is excellent. The new remedy—Red Star Cough Cure, contains no poison, and can be given with safety to infants. Health officials of Brooklyn, Philadelphia and Baltimore endorse it as a most wonderful cure. It costs only 25 cents.

First Show Your Ear.

William Welsh, of Philadelphia, was once negotiating a treaty with a certain tribe of Indians. He was particularly anxious to impress upon their minds the fact that he was on intimate terms with the President of the United States. His interpreter was translating the opening of his speech, sentence by sentence. "I have the ear of the great father," said Mr. Welsh impressively. The interpreter translated no less impressively. "Stop," said an Indian chief in the surrounding circle. Then, to the interpreter: "Tell him I don't believe that. If he has the great father's ear let him produce it." There had to be a very careful explanation before the great father's friend could proceed.

A New Dog Story.

A family in Fifty-fourth street have their breakfast room in the front of the house on a level with the street, and when the curtains are drawn aside, an unobstructed view of the table and its contents is obtained from the sidewalk. This naturally attracts many hungry tramps, who are or are not fed, according to circumstances; but the other day a new kind of beggar appeared who was not turned away hungry. A dog, trotting along the street after a market wagon, strayed into the front yard, and glancing curiously through the window saw the well-laden table. Memories of his home came at once to him, and balancing himself on his haunches with his fore legs dangling in the air, he gave two sharp "yaps," and waited for a reply. Seizing the piece of meat that was thrown to him he rushed down the street after his master's wagon. —*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Strong Endowment

is conferred upon that magnificent institution, the human system, by Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" that fortifies it against the encroachments of disease. It is the great blood purifier and alterative, and as a remedy for consumption, bronchitis, and all diseases of a wasting nature, its influence is rapid, efficacious and permanent. Sold everywhere.

Variable Stars.

The brightness of some stars varies periodically, more than a hundred so-called variable stars being known, while many more are "suspected variables." The periods range from a few days to many years. The variation is usually slight, but is very marked in the cases of Algol and Mira, the former star alternating from the second to the fourth magnitude in a little less than three days, while the latter is a still more remarkable variable, being invisible most of the time, and blazing up to second magnitude brilliancy at intervals of eleven months. The most interesting of stars of this class is our own sun, whose brightness affected by the immense spots which appear on its surface and sometimes cover millions of square miles, and whose period of variability is eleven years. The "new star" in Andromeda is supposed by Lord Rosse to be a variable now shining with abnormal brilliancy.

SKIN HUMORS
CAN BE CURED BY
GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP.

San Francisco, Feb. 15, 1883.

Mr. C. N. Crittenton:

Dear Sir: For nearly fourteen years I have been troubled with a skin humor resembling Salt Rheum, I have spent nearly a small fortune for doctors and medicine, but with only temporary relief. I commenced using your "GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP" nearly two years ago—used it in baths and as a toilet soap daily. My skin is now as clear as an infant's, and no one would be able to tell that I ever had a skin complaint. I would not be without the soap if it cost five times the amount.

Yours respectfully,
M. H. Morris, Elck House, San Francisco, Cal.

All Druggists Sell Glenn's Sulphur Soap.
German Corn Remover Kills Corns and Bunions.

Price, 25 cents a cake, or three cakes for 65 cents; will be mailed to any address on receipt of price and 5 cents extra per cake for postage, by the Sole Proprietor, C. N. CRITTENTON, 115 Fulton street, New York.

CORNS

WHY WILL ANY ONE SUFFER FROM CORNS when they can get a bottle of the "GERMAN CORN REMOVER"—a certain and painless remedy for both Corns and Bunions—of any Druggist for 25 cents. There are worthless imitations—similar in name. Be sure to get the "GERMAN CORN REMOVER." C. N. CRITTENTON, Sole Proprietor, 115 Fulton Street, New York.

GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP IMPROVES THE SKIN.

Question Bureau.

1. The true name and postoffice address must be given in all cases, but, when specially requested, they will not be published.

2. No attention will be paid to mathematical problems, questions of grammatical construction, or inquiries regarding the reliability of individuals, firms or corporations.

3. Communications for this department must be written on a separate sheet, directed to the "Question Bureau," and contain not more than three questions. Do not ask a question and proceed to argue it. If we can answer it, and it is considered of general interest, it will be answered. It is useless to request an answer "in next issue." The question bureau is always full, and we are usually two or three weeks behind.

4. This department is not intended to settle disputes or decide bets. Replies to questions are intended to be of general interest, and no one has the right to demand a reply. As all matter for this department passes through the hands of one who is the best judge of what shall and what shall not be answered. Do not request an answer by mail.

5. No question will receive the slightest attention unless the first and third rules above are complied with.

BUNKER HILL—ROGER BACON—FRANCIS BACON.

B. K., Carter Mills, Ill.:

1. History states that the president of Harvard college prayed before the battle of Bunker Hill, but does not give his name. Please give the name. 2. What relation was Roger Bacon to Francis Bacon? 3. Please give a sketch of each.

1. Samuel Langdon. 2. Do not believe they had any relation. 3. Francis was born at London, January 22, 1561, and from his earliest childhood evinced the greatest aptitude for learning and a remarkable capacity of thought. He entered Cambridge in his 13th year, and was specially distinguished for his progress in the sciences. Before he was 16 he wrote a thesis against the Aristotelian philosophy, then in vogue. His precocity led Queen Elizabeth, who took pleasure in his acquaintance, to call him her "young lord keeper." At the close of his college studies, he went, as it was the custom of young men, to the continent for the purpose of travel. He was in the suite of Sir Amias Paulet, who sent him back to England on an important errand, which he managed so discreetly that he attracted the regard of the Queen, and was at once established in court favor. Returning to France, he completed his travels, and though but 19 years of age, wrote an essay on the state of Europe, which gave astonishing evidence of extensive observation and mature judgment. The death of his father recalled him to England, where he engaged in the study of jurisprudence, and before he was 28 was made counsel extraordinary to the Queen. His connection with Burleigh, the lord treasurer, and with Robert Cecil, first secretary of state, would have led to his instant advancement, but for the friendship of the latter with Essex. In 1593 he was chosen a member of Parliament for Middlesex, where he at first conducted himself with great dignity and discretion, voting with the people only against the measures of the ministers, but toward the end of Elizabeth's reign his power betrayed him into acts of servility unworthy of his character. Under James I., a prince of letters, he gained in 1603 ... Commissioned to make a report on the oppressions committed by the King's purveyors in the King's name, he executed his task with so much satisfaction both to the King and Parliament that the Commons voted him their thanks, and James made him king's counsel, with a pension of £100. He soon afterwards contracted an advantageous marriage, was appointed lord keeper of the seals in 1617, and became high chancellor and baron of Verulam in 1618, and, in 1620, viscount of St. Albans. His royal preferment was only the precursor of a still more rapid fall. He was accused before the House of Lords of having received money for grants of office and privileges under the seal of state. He was unable to justify himself, and frankly confessed the bulk of the charges, throwing himself on the mercy of the peers. He was sentenced to pay a fine of £40,000, to be imprisoned in the Tower, and to be declared incapable of holding office or to appear within the verge of the court. Basil Montague, in his admirable life of Bacon, ingeniously attempts to excuse his crimes, but his arguments are scattered like chaff in Mr. McCauley's essay on Bacon, to be found in his "Miscellanies." The sentence was not rigorously executed; he was soon released from the Tower and the rest of the penalty remitted. Yet he survived his disgrace only a few years, and died in 1626. Roger Bacon was born in 1214 at Ilchester, in Somerset, and educated first at Oxford and then at Paris, where he took a degree as doctor of theology. In 1240 he returned to Oxford, where he joined the order of Franciscans. His inquisitive spirit, however, directed his taste rather to learning than religion, and he was soon distinguished for the extent as well as the variety of his attainments. His favorite pursuit was natural philosophy, in the prosecution of which, having exhausted his own means, he relied upon the contributions of friends. He discovered many valuable facts in science, but such was the ignorance and superstition of the day that his labors were regarded as heretical and their results as sorcery or magic. He replied by denouncing the ignorance and corruption of the priests, who could not comprehend his elevated aims; and they in turn denounced him at the court of Rome. The Pope silenced his teachings at the university, and not long after he was thrown into prison, where he was shut out from all human converse and almost deprived of food. But the next Pope, Clement IV., a more enlightened man, liberated him from confinement and requested him to publish his works, which he did in the shape of what is now known as the "Opus Majus." Clement's successor, Nicholas III., was not so favorable to him, and his writings were again condemned and his person imprisoned. He suffered durance ten years, and was only released by the intercession of some learned Englishmen. He died in 1294. His opinions were, many of them, those of his age, but he was in most respects greatly in advance of it. His views on optics were new and ingenious; he had investigated the refraction of light, knew the properties of lenses, and was either the inventor or improver of the telescope. The camera obscura and the burning glass were not unknown to him, and he made several discoveries in chemistry. He knew the secret of manufacturing gunpowder, and was familiar with geography and astronomy; wrote Hebrew and Greek with elegance, and has left behind admirable precepts in moral philosophy. Altogether he was, perhaps, the most wonderful man of his age.

BRAZIL.

C. H. G., Marytown, Wis.:

Please give a pretty full history of Brazil.

Brazil, the only kingdom in America, (area 3,287,964 square miles; population, 1872, 10,108,291) is the largest of the South American countries. First discovered by Spaniards in 1500, the country early fell into Portuguese possession, afterwards passing under the Spanish rule, but reverting to Portugal in 1640. The legislative power is vested in a Senate of 58 members elected for life, and a Chamber of Deputies, 122 members, chosen for four years by direct suffrage. The executive power is vested in the emperor, and his ministers and secretaries of state. For administrative purposes, the Brazilian empire is divided into twenty provinces, comprising 642 municipalities, each having a council chosen directly by the people. The public debt of Brazil is about $...,484,400, of which $85,000,000 consists of paper money issues. The revenue for 1884 was $...,524,7..., more than one half of which was from customs duties, and one-sixth from export duties, the taxes in both these forms on commodities being very heavy. The expenditure in 1884 was $75,727,168. The army consists of 11,233 men, raised to 32,000 on a war footing. The naval force embraces 55 steam vessels, with 124 guns and 5,504 seamen. Free public schools supported by the state exist throughout the empire, and in some of the provinces instruction is compulsory. Brazil has about 500 newspapers, of which six dailies are published at the capital, Rio de Janeiro. The Roman Catholic religion is established, other forms being tolerated, though they may only be practiced privately, and dissenters enjoy civil rights, even that of election to the General Assembly. Brazilian commerce is flourishing, and there are 23 lines of steam-vessels, receiving annual subsidy from the state to the amount of $1,000,000; besides this, the North American steamship line, running between Brazil and New York, enjoyed a Brazilian subsidy of $100,000 annually. The imports in 1884 aggregated $93,354,800, and the exports, chiefly of coffee, hides and sugar, $108,354,800. By a decree of 1867, the great river Amazon was opened to the trading ships of all nations. In 1874 a submarine telegraph cable was completed from Europe. The roads of Brazil are wretched, but railways have been constructed to the number of over twenty, and are being rapidly extended by the state, as well as by private enterprise, 1,899 miles of railway being open in 1882. No country exceeds Brazil in the number and magnitude of navigable rivers, which form a complete network, and render the most central part of the empire easily accessible. The climate is generally healthy. The prevalent winds of the greater portion of Brazil are the trade winds, which blow from the east, and carry an abundant supply of moisture from the ocean to the interior. Among the mineral resources are diamonds, emeralds, rubies, topazes, gold, silver, copper, iron, lead, coal, mercury, and sulphur. The diamond mines are perhaps the most important in the world. Vegetation is extremely luxuriant, and is composed of a great multitude of species. The great plain, traversed by the Amazon, is covered by a dense and impenetrable forest, in which gigantic trees are draped, twined and festooned by parasitical creepers, climbing plants, etc. No region in the world produces such a quantity and variety of useful and ornamental timber. The number of species of animals is very large, including dangerous beasts of prey. About 2,000 species of fish are found in the Amazon river, which also swarms with alligators, turtles, porpoises, and manatees. The principal domestic animals are horned cattle, horses and mules. Immense herds of cattle and horses are pastured on the plains of the interior. The cattle are caught with the lasso, and are killed for the hides and tallow. The negroes imported from Africa constitute a large element of the population. The free population consists of Indians, mamelucos (a mixture of Indians with whites), mestizoes (in whom negro blood is mixed with Indian), creoles, and white persons of European descent. The aborigines, who live in the great forests and plains of the interior, remain in a savage or uncivilized state. The Portuguese language is generally spoken, and is the language of the court, but outside of the towns the lingoa geral, a modification of the language of the Tupi Guarani Indians, is very prevalent. Slavery is gradually being extinguished.

BLACKSTONE AND BLACK HAWK.

Reformed Mugwump, Minnesota:

1. Please give a short sketch of the life and works of Blackstone. 2. If the Indian editor is in, please ask him to tell us about Black Hawk.

1. He was the third son of a silk mercer, and was born at London, in 1723. After having been for several years at the Charter house, he completed his education at Pembroke college, Oxford, and at both seminaries displayed superior talent. When he was only 20 he composed, for his own use, a Treatise on the Elements of Architecture. Having chosen the profession of the law, and entered the Middle Temple, in 1741 he wrote his eloquent valedictory poem, the Lawyer's Farewell to his Muse. In 1743 he was elected a fellow of All Souls, and in 1746 he was called to the bar, and went the circuit, but obtained little practice. He remained in comparative obscurity till 1753, when he began to deliver, at Oxford, his beautiful lectures on the English laws; which, in 1765 and the four following years, he published, with the title of "Commentaries on the Laws of England." In consequence of these lectures, he was elected Vinerian professor of law in the university, and obtained a great accession of business. In 1761 he sat in parliament as member for Hindon, and was made king's counsel, and solicitor-general to the queen. In 1770 he was offered the place of solicitor-general, but declined it, and ...

THE "WETS" WIN ... GEORGIA.

... tion in ... tory in ...

... Blade. ... ov. 28, 1885.

... determined ... and the Rum ... on the 25th in ... It was ... whether liquor-... county. The ... all be a Pro-... ntative of the ... but Fulton is ... arge city to ... eriment, and ... in the same ... Bacon, in Sa-... te—if not by ... rtainly by a ...

... effect until ... county paid ... r tax. This ... mber 31, and ... first of July, ... of next Janu-... y and pay to ... x of $60, no ... if prohibi-... ise they sub-... , and punish-... state code of ... n conviction, ... in the dis-...

... IN GEORGIA. ... is, a separate ... cause—his ... Not one can-... ird party Pro-... more than a ... received an ... ic movement ... ed as it may ... ed relation of ... n. The whites ... e permitted to ... wished, they ... of up. They ... lored race that ... looked upon ... from parental ... ough to con-... without social ... y would pass ... e, something ... y—too lazy to ... gh to supply ... he evils of ... is blacks be-... soon as men ... in the face. ... a state pro-... y. Finally, ... and earnest ... he plan of ...

... years ago the ... township—or ... mallest civil ... ere called—... l option. It ... ote the argu-... the legisla-... people should ... er for them-... of "popular ... ratic catch-... of the unit ... do as they ... militia dis-... legislature ... he question, ... the desired ... non reason ... schools and ... for the sake ... per training ... not be sold ...

... he districts ... ent that the ... ly, get per-... on. Then, ... one county ... the legisla-... e would in-... county to ... county was ... Petitions ... legislature, ... ruling the ... in the coun-... unty might ... —and the ... ,and carry ... Down here ...

... ne question ... we carried ... have gone ... arry, they ...

... ition grow-... a blessing ... adopted it, ... e cities of ... states was ... gress until ... nta paper ... out of the ... the "dry." ... The Rum ... tive war ...

... the Pro-... r aroused ... rk. There ... arty put it ... ndemned ... about it in ... question, ... o dissatis-... to effect, ... delighted ... r the suc-... of opposi-... fact of ...

The liquor men have employed ... will contest the result of the el... courts. The money required ... already been subscribed, and ... men promise to make it live ... is expected to hold his breath ... is settled.

Among some of the grounds ... they propose to urge is one as ... stitutionality of the bill itself ... that the bill conflicts with arti... 4, paragraph 1, of the constitu... ing that laws of a general natu... uniform operation. This point w... pending the passage of the bill ... lature, and successfully met.

Another ground of contest ... people of East Point and West... right to vote, as section 9 of the ... them this right. East Point an... are election precincts in two ... tricts, and have held elections ... tion within the two years presc... bill, that must intervene betwe... cessive elections on this que... opinion of the bar is divided on ... but it is clear that no votes ca... dents of the militia districts out... corporate limits of East Point ... End and other districts can b... Both are election precincts esta... their respective districts.

The third point is, that though ... committee agreed to three ballot ... they were illegal. This would ... bad faith. The law does not ... number of ballot-boxes, but ... number of managers and the ... election precincts in a militia d... ordinary, where there is no boar... commissioners, and the con... where they exist, have the powe... lish, change or abolish an electio... This feature, of putting three b... at each precinct, was done so th... registered might have a chance t... not over one-third could hav... voted with but one box to a pre...

Another point made is in the ... county outside of the city, on t... that prohibition prevailed by ... $2,500 license tax.

The Prohibitionists are not at a... The current of opinion is that th... simply to get the matter into th... hold up the bets, which are said ... to a large sum.

They contend that there has be... tion in Fulton county before on ... and that Fulton county is the ... be affected by it, and every di... titled to a vote. Even should th... the citizens of East Point and W... rejected, still prohibition would ... majority.

The manner of instituting a co... fined by the bill. Within 20 day... date in which the ordinary declar... sult, one-tenth of the number of v... ing voted at such election may p... Superior court, setting forth p... distinctly the cause of contest, wh... cause is such as impeaches the ... the election or the conduct of the ... the Judge shall direct three just... peace to recount the ballots on a ... and report the result to the ... the Superior court, or the term ... the petition may be returnable ... term the case may be tried. The ... must give ten days' notice of the ... the contest. The petition does no... supersedeas. The contest shall ... tinued, but must be tried at the ... it is returnable to. The judgment ... Superior court shall be final, unle... to the Supreme court for revie... election shall appear to have bee... lently conducted, or the votes fr... counted, the judge has power to ca... result.

LYING TELEGRAMS.

The following special was sent ... Atlanta to the Charleston *N... Courier*, and from Charleston ... graphed out by the Associated Pr... It is false, as I will show:

"This is not, however, the end of th... tion fight. The prohibitionists declar... until the state is absolute prohibition ... will the fight be stopped. Already ... have been sent out to the leaders in ... to see that all candidates for the sta... ture, for governor, for Congress, and ... offices should be pledged to prohibiti... pushing of the Prohibition questio... active politics of the state has cre... bounded excitement in all sections. ... hibitionists openly declare their purpo... standing by the Democracy in so f... party may be some a prohibition party ... for St. John are heard on all sides. If ... election were to take place this week ... would vote the Prohibition ticket. Th... are all actively committed to Prohi... go arm in arm with their white allies."

This was sent out in the "wet" in... raise political bigotry, and the b... anything looking like social recog... the "nigger," which prevails in th... The lies in it are as follows:

It was in no sense a political con... success was due to the fact that th... ment was kept free from all poli... tanglements. It was purely a m... social question, without regard ... policy or party factions. Its nob... feature was its strength and glory...

No "instructions" have been ... that all candidates for office shall b... to Prohibition.

The Prohibitionists have not ... that they will not stand by the D... unless it favors Prohibition. The... the other hand, careful not to do ... to make the issue a political one.

There is, and will be, no pushin... hibition into the "active politics ... state.

There were no cheers for St Joh... a national election were to take pl... Georgia would be solidly Democrat...

The negroes are not all committe... hibition, but were very evenly div... tween "wet" and "dry" at the elect... the clause, "they go arm in arm w... white allies," is a lie written to inf... prejudice in the South against ... equality."

A KNOTTY POINT.

The Atlanta Brewery company ... tered in 1876, claims to have a ... charter to make and sell beer. T... say, carries with it the right to se... by the glass, although those to wh... sell it ... as well as males. They eat no meats prohibited by the law of Moses. They observe both Saturday and Sunday sabbaths. Women are obliged to the legal purifications. Brothers marry their brother's wives, etc. On the other hand they celebrate the Epiphany with peculiar festivity, have four Lents, pray for the dead, and invoke angels. Images in painting they venerate, but abhor all those in relievo, except the cross. They admit the apocryphal books and the canons of the apostles, as well as the apostolical constitutions, for genuine. They allow of divorce, which is easily granted among them, and by the civil judge; nor do their civil laws prohibit polygamy. They have, at least, as many miracles and legends of saints as the Romish church. They hold that the soul of man is not created; because, say they, God finished all his works on the sixth day. Thus we see that the doctrines and ritual of this sect form a strange compound of Judaism and Christianity, ignorance and superstition. Some, indeed, have been at a loss to know whether they are most Christians or Jews; it is to be feared, however, that there is little beside the name of Christianity among them.

"THE DUCHESS."

For the benefit of the subscriber who was anxious for the true name and history of "The Duchess," the following is clipped from a New York exchange: Perhaps the best preserved anonymity of recent years is that of the so-styled "Duchess," the author of "Phyllis," "Molly Bawn," etc. Every now and then some correspondent announces the real name of the writer, and, strange to say, these announcements are usually diametrically opposite to one another. At one time the "Duchess" is a man; at another time she is a woman; now she is old and ugly; now young and pretty. It was stated a few weeks ago, with a great deal of fuss and feathers, that the secret was out at last. The "Duchess" had been discovered at Woolwich, England. She was a Miss Elaine Langworth, a spinster, and, *en passant*, red haired. But the "Duchess" writes to say that she isn't anything of the sort—neither "Elaine Langworth" nor "spinster" nor "red haired." "I am an Irish lady, living in the south of Ireland (Mileen.) For reasons known only to myself, I do not wish my name made public. I had a newspaper from America this morning which tells of a New York lady who likes to think she is I. I am fast losing my identity, and I shall soon have to apply to my friends to tell me who I am. I do not belong to your country, and have never as yet had the pleasure of visiting America. Anything you can do in any editorial way to defend me against the above-mentioned claimants will be appreciated. There is only one firm in America authorized to publish my works—the Lippincotts, of Philadelphia. Believe me, faithfully yours, The Duchess."

BEECHER AND TALMAGE.

M. W. M., Hartford, Kan.:

1. Please give a biography of Rev H W. Beecher. 2 Give biography of Rev. DeWitt Talmage.

1. Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., June 24, 1813; graduated at Amherst; studied theology under his father (Rev. Lyman Beecher) at Lane seminary, Cincinnati, and was first settled in 1837 as Presbyterian minister at Lawrenceburg, Ind; removed to Indianapolis in 1839; became pastor of Plymouth church, New York, in 1847; visited England in 1863, and rendered important service to his country by his eloquent vindication of its policy in the war for the Union. His religious and political career since that time forms a part of the current history of the day. 2. Talmage was born near Round Brook, N. J., January 7, 1832; graduated, and was ordained at Belleville, N. Y., where he remained three years; pastor in Philadelphia 1859-69, then of the Central Presbyterian church, Brooklyn, N. Y., where his preaching soon filled the church to overflowing, and a new edifice was erected, which holds 3,000 people. He has also been a successful lecturer and contributor to various periodicals.

MISCELLANEOUS.

V. C. W., Adams, Mo.:

1. Why was the silver dollar ever made to pass for more than its intrinsic value? 2. Why was the trade dollar made?

1. It is a Congressional secret, not to be solved by common mortals. 2. For export; it was not intended to be used at home.

E. S. A., Washington, D. C.: The best advice we can give is to consult a first-class physician.

O. R. W., Martin's Ferry, O.:

What is the value of silver half-dollars dated 1813 and 1818?

There is no premium offered.

W. D. R., McLouth, Kan.:

1. Was James G. Blaine ever United States Senator from Maine? 2. Is Zach Chandler dead?

1. Yes. 2. Yes, died November 1, 1879.

N. P. U., Dunlap, Ia.:

Please state how to address a letter to the public archives at Washington.

Librarian of Congress, Washington, D. C.

S. M., Clermont, Iowa, writes: "Some time ago some one asked what year the Indian massacre was committed at Spirit Lake, Iowa. It was in March, 1857, if I am not very much mistaken."

C. C. C., Arlington, Ind.:

1. Could an estate be got from Ireland, which was left there eighty odd years ago? 2. If so, what plan should be used in getting it?

1. Perhaps. 2. Employ a good lawyer.

J. S., Jewett, O.:

1. Please give the origin of the word "Mugwump" and tell its meaning. 2. What relation is Gen. Sherman to John Sherman?

1. Explained a dozen times. 2. They are brothers.

A. B. W., White Rock, Kan.:

What is the number of the present ruler of England from the commencement of heresy in England, according to the Roman Catholic idea of heresy?

Sixteenth.

J. S. F., Kingsville, Mo.:

I have a violin with this inscription on the inside of the back: "Joseph Guarnerius, fecit Cremone, anno 1720." What does it mean?

Joseph Guarnerius made this at Cremona in the year 1720.

Reader, Grand Haven, Kan.:

1. Please give the names of several news papers published in Florida. 2. Also the different land offices, and where located.

1. Patriot, Tallahassee; Guardian, Tampa; Advance, Pensacola; Dispatch, Key West. 2. The land office is at Gainesville.

S. E. L., West Salem, O.:

1. What is the weight of a cubic foot of gold? 2. How high was the tower of Babylon?

1. From 1,000 to 1,200 pounds. 2. It is not definitely known; some say 666 feet. The walls of the city were said to be 3.5 feet high.

J. D. H., Sedalia, Mo.:

Will it pay to get a first-rate fire escape patented?

Yes; it will pay to get a first class article of any kind patented. The cost of securing a patent is trifling, and there may be a fortune in it.

Mrs. E. Thompson, Dalton, N. Y., writes: "I saw a request for the account of the Wyoming massacre. If any one wishes to know more about it, I have three letters written by Capt. John Franklin, in 1838, for the Towanda *Republican*, and other information. I will answer letters."

J. S., Mechanicsburg, Ind.:

1. If a National bank note be destroyed, is the bank issuing the same the loser? 2. Is the government the gainer by the destruction of National bank notes?

1-2. Yes; at least that is our understanding of the law.

T. A., Rensselaer, Ind.:

1. Is John B. Gough still living? 2. Where can I get Lincoln's and Garfield's pictures? 3. What position does Fred Douglass hold in Washington City?

1. Yes. 2. Read advertisements in the BLADE. 3. Believe he is out in the cold.

There is a call for a descriptive letter from the northern part of Washington Territory.

J. L. L., Mitchellville, Iowa:

What is the best route from New Orleans or Galveston to the City of Mexico?

There are three good routes. A gentleman who has been to the City of Mexico says he would go from New Orleans to Vera Cruz by boat, and from there by rail.

B. B. W., Edenton, Ky.:

1. Who invented gunpowder? 2. When and where was it first used in battle?

1-2. The Chinese claim, and no doubt with truth, that gunpowder was used in China in pre-historic times, and that cannon were employed 618 B. C. It was first used in England in 1346.

J. W. C., Mount Gilead, O.:

While I was in England in 1882 I was presented with a coin bearing image and superscription, "Washington, President, 1791." I saw it stated in the newspapers that the first copper coin issued was in 1793, two years after the date of this coin. Now, which is correct? Was this an authorized coin?

The act authorizing the coinage of copper cents was passed April 2, 1792.

C. W., Council Bluffs, Ia.:

Please explain how money is put in circulation from the mints.

A great portion of the coinage is for private individuals, who can take silver or gold bullion to the mint, and receive it back in coin, at a very trifling expense. The coins for the government are put in circulation by paying the various expenses of the government, in the way of salaries, etc.

F. C. F., Delta, O.:

In a game of sixty-six, after trump is turned down, does the opposite player take the trick when a suit card is led, the same as though trump had been led?

After the trump is turned down, suit must be followed and the trick taken, if possible. If the player has no suit, he must trump. "Throwing off" is not allowed after the trump has been turned down.

M. K., Mascotah, Kan.:

1. How many are in the House or Representatives at Washington? 2. How many are from Kansas, and what are their names? 3. What is the population of the United States?

1. Three hundred and twenty-five. Seven—E. N. Morrill, Hiawatha; E. H. Funston, Iola; B. W. Perkins, Oswego; Thomas Ryan, Topeka; J. A. Anderson, Manhattan; Louis Hanback, Osborne City; S. R. Peters, Newton; all Republicans. 3. By the last census, 50,155,783; it is considerably more now.

Sub., Cazenovia, Wis.:

Please state how cranberries can be kept without canning.

They are cleaned from the stems, leaves and imperfect fruit, by washing and rolling them over smooth boards set on an inclined plane, in the same manner as imperfect shot are assorted. After this they are put into tight casks and filled with water. If stored in a cool place, the water changed at proper intervals, and the imperfect berries occasionally thrown out, they will keep till the following summer.

Sub., New Columbus:

Please publish the date of the ringing of the curfew.

The practice was common in the middle ages. Polydore Virgil states that William the Conqueror introduced it into England as a measure of police. The obligation of extinguishing fire and light on the ringing of the curfew was abolished in England by Henry I. in 1100, but the evening bell itself was continued. We find entries in the municipal records of "ryngyng ye curfewe," "a man to ring the curfew," "new rope for the curfew bell," and so on, as late as the beginning of the 16th century. The evening bell and prayer bell, still tolled at stated hours in some places, had their origin in the *couvre-feu*.

D. G. R., Adamson, Kan.:

Has the cultivation of cocoanuts in Florida been successful? Give some account of the industry.

A New Jersey gentleman who has 80,000 acres of land planted to cocoanuts says it pays. The planting is done in winter, about 20 feet apart, which gives about 100 trees to the acre. In about six or seven years from planting the trees begin to bear, on an average about two nuts per tree, and bear continually until about 70 or 80 years old. The old trees in Florida compare favorably with the most successful in other countries. They need very little attention after planting. The price ranges from $20 to $75 per thousand, and the cost of getting them to market is not over $5 per thousand. The Florida land used for cocoanut culture was thought to be worthless a few years ago. The soil is a porous, coral land.

A. B. C., Malta, O.:

How many persons did the turnstiles register on Pennsylvania Day, Centennial Exposition, 1876?

Do not know the exact number. The daily attendance varied from 5,000 to 275,000; daily average attendance, 61,938; whole number of visitors, 9,785,151; total receipts, $3,761,598. The following comparison with other great exhibitions of the world, shows its success:

Year. Place.	No. of visitors.	Receipts.	Days open.
1851—London	6,039,195	$2,530,000	141
1855—Paris	5,162,330	640,500	200
1862—London	6,211,103	2,300,000	171
1867—Paris	10,200,000	2,822,432	210
1873—Vienna	7,254,687	2,000,000	186
1876—Philadelphia	9,786,151	3,761,598	159

Reader, White River Junction, Vt.:

1. Where can I get the speeches made by Lincoln and Douglas at the seven joint debates in Illinois in 1858? 2. When and by whom was the "bloody shirt" first used as a cry against Republicans who might think it but just to denounce the frauds used to defeat them in certain states of the South?

1. In "American Politics," and several other publications. Write to Brown, Eager & Hull, Toledo, O. 2. It is not definitely known. In a speech in New York, in 1881, Roscoe Conkling, referring to the cry of "bloody shirt," said: "It is a relief to remember that this phrase, with the thing it means, is no invention of our politics. It dates back to Scotland, three centuries ago. After a massacre in Glenfruin, not so savage as has stained our annals, 220 widows rode on white palfreys to Stirling tower, bearing each on a spear her husband's bloody shirt. The appeal waked Scotland's slumbering sword, and outlawry and the block made the name of Glenfruin terrible to victorious Clan Alpine, even to the third and fourth generations."

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It has become quite fashionable of late in Washington to have choral service performed at weddings, and upon one of these occasions a witty bon mot was recently perpetrated. As the wedding guests passed out of church one of the ladies paused a moment and inquired of her friend: "What was that hymn they sang—'Deluded Souls that Dream of Heaven?'" "No," quickly replied the other; "It was 'A Charge to Keep I Have.'"

Graveyards are full of people who believed they could be cured by dosing the system with poisonous drugs. If you are ailing and have tried medicine without being cured, do not be discouraged, but take advantage of the offer we make you. We will send you, on trial, one of our Electric Medicated Appliances to suit your case, provided you agree to pay for it if it cures you in one month. If it does not cure you, it costs you nothing. *Is not this a fair offer?* Different Appliances to cure DYSPEPSIA, RHEUMATISM, LIVER AND KIDNEY DISEASES, PILES, LUNG DISEASES ASTHMA, CATARRH, LAME BACK, AGUE, DEBILITY, and many other Diseases. Remember, we do not ask you to buy them blindly; but merely to try them, at our risk. 125,000 Cures made during 1884, in cases where all other treatments had failed. Prices very low. Illustrated book giving full particulars, and blank for statement of your case, sent free. Address, at once, Electric Pad M'f'g Co., 564 State St., Brooklyn, N.Y.

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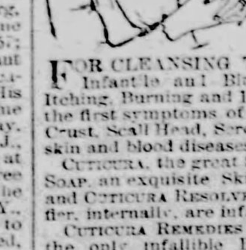

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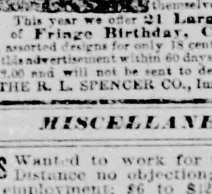

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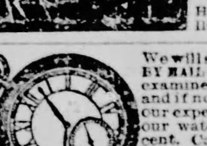

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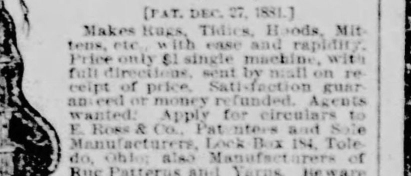

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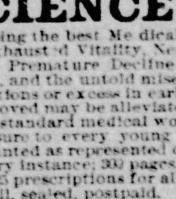

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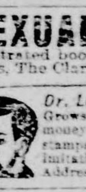

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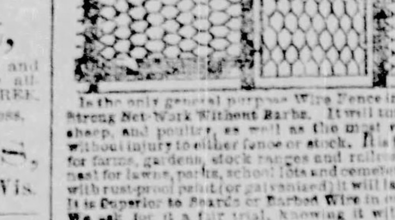

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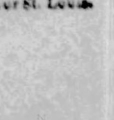

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THE FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

Each Congress of the United States lasts two years, corresponding to the terms of the members of the House of Representatives. Since the adoption of the constitution in 1789, forty-eight Congresses have been held, and the Forty-ninth will meet on next Monday—the first Monday in December being the date fixed by the constitution for its meeting, unless the President sooner calls it together, or Congress by law should appoint a different day. The members of the present House were elected in the fall of 1884, and their terms began at noon of March 4 last, at which hour the 48th Congress expired. As the terms of the Senators are six years, two-thirds of that body had been elected within the four years previous to the election of Representatives in the fall of 1884, and the remaining one-third by the legislatures that have met since then.

As soon as the 49th Congress meets next Monday, both houses will have to organize. The old clerks, secretaries, etc., hold over until the new organization. The death of Mr. HENDRICKS, the Vice-President, who by the constitution is also President of the Senate, leaves the latter office vacant; and as no President *pro tem.* of the Senate was chosen at the extra session of the Senate last March, that body has no authorized presiding officer, and a President *pro tem.*, who will be acting Vice-President of the United States, will be elected at once. As the Senate has a Republican majority of eight, a Republican will be chosen. The minor offices of the House will be Republican, of course.

There is no Speaker of the House, the last House having expired at noon on March 4 last, and a new Speaker will at once be chosen. Of the 325 members of the House, 185 are Democrats and 140 Republicans. Democratic majority, 45. Hence the Speaker and other officers of the new House will be Democrats. JOHN G. CARLISLE, of Kentucky, will probably have no Democratic opposition for re-election to this place. As soon as both houses of Congress have organized by the election of their officers, the President will send his annual message to Congress.

This session of Congress will be an important one. The House will endeavor to revise its rules of procedure, and will possibly make some important changes in the duties of the various committees. The two leading questions for discussion will be the tariff and silver questions. The regulation of the Presidential succession will also receive attention. There are also the questions of a new navy, of coast defenses, the revival of American shipping, the relief of the Supreme court from its accumulated load of work, the Hennepin canal, Southern harbor improvements, and many others.

MAHONE'S term as Senator from Virginia does not expire until March 4, 1887, but the Bourbon legislature will elect his successor at its session this winter. They are going to have a cat-and-dog time of it, apparently. Messrs. BARBOUR and DANIEL are candidates, and the contest is splitting Bourbonism up the back already. BARBOUR is chairman of the Democratic state committee, and bases his claim for a senatorial seat on the fact that his "fine work" has carried the state twice. What an argument for election to the highest legislative body in the land! And DANIEL's pretensions have not much better basis, as his friends are claiming that he has stood aside long enough for the sake of others, and now it is turn to have a chance at an office.

THE only official report yet issued of the late Virginia election contains the canvass of the votes cast for attorney general, as follows: RUFUS A. AYERS, Democrat, 152,375; FRANK S. BLAIR, Republican, 136,129; AYERS's majority, 16,246. The vote for governor will be canvassed by the legislature.

LOOK at the label on your paper and see when your time expires, and renew so as not to lose any numbers. And when you send your renewal get us a new recruit. We fixed our figure this year at 200,000.

MR. CLEVELAND made a blunder, in the estimation of the people of the United States, when he decided not to attend the Vice President's funeral from fear of personal harm.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

THE business situation has not undergone any marked change during the past week. A fair retail trade is reported from all sections; the wholesale trade in staples suitable to the season is well sustained; and the market for iron and steel continues fairly brisk. The total advance in steel rails has been from 20 to 25 per cent., with a good demand, and other products in steel and iron have advanced in proportion. The slight boom in wheat from the prospect of an European war has died away, and the market is still weak. Provisions have been steady and firm, and the holiday trade starts out firm, with encouraging prospects.

THE New York bank statement for last week shows another decrease in the surplus reserve and a corresponding increase in loans, due to the large volume of speculation on Wall street during the week.

"DEATH loves a shining mark," and within a week he has struck down three notable men—King ALFONSO, of Spain; Marshal SERRANO, of the same country; and Vice President HENDRICKS of the United States.

THE rain in California has been profuse and a little previous this year, as it interferes with the plowing and seeding in the agricultural districts, and has done great damage in the destruction of property. The rain gauge showed a fall of 8 7-100 inches, the largest rainfall during the same period for thirty years.

THE live-stock convention at St. Louis, which represents 45,000,000 head of cattle and 10,000,000 horses, insists upon the appointment of a commission by the general government which shall have full authority in the matter of contagious diseases, to the extent of purchasing and exterminating at the government expense all herds in which contagious diseases may appear.

THE board which canvassed the votes cast in Dakota at the November election makes this report: Total votes cast, 31,754; for state constitution, 25,132, against 6,522; for temporary capital, Pierre, 10,547; Huron, 12,695; for prohibition, 15,551, against 15,218; for minority representation, 15,648, against 11,256.

REPORTS from special agents of the general land office indicate that little or no attention was paid by the cattlemen, who had illegally enclosed public lands, to the President's message of last summer commanding the removal of the fences. Commissioner SPARKS has sent about 40 letters to the secretary of the Interior, each letter specifying and describing an illegal enclosure of public lands, giving the name of the holder or holders, and each recommending that the matter be brought to the attention of the Attorney General, with a view to the institution of both civil and criminal proceedings for trespass against the offenders.

THE success which has attended the efforts of the Treasury department to force silver into circulation appears to have reached its limit, and the inflow of standard dollars is now greater than the outflow. The government now holds $75,000,000 that cannot be floated, and this amount, it is expected, will now rapidly increase.

THE hiring of abandoned women by the Mormon hierarchy to lay traps for Gentile officials will not tend to postpone the downfall of the Mormon iniquity.

THE excitement in England over the present election surpasses everything that has ever been known there. The Conservatives have made immense gains, beyond their greatest expectations. The Liberals have been defeated where they supposed themselves the strongest. The new voters have voted with the Tories and a large part of the old electorate which was supposed to be firmly Radical has gone over to their opponents. It is now almost certain that Mr. PARNELL will hold the balance of power in the next Parliament, and if he uses the same tact and discretion as he has during the canvas, a new day for Ireland will soon dawn. The only way in which this can be prevented is by a union of action between the Liberals and Conservatives, rumors of which have already gone forth. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN is held responsible for the defeat of the Liberal party. Should the Conservative gain continue in the counties there is a possibility of their outnumbering both Liberals and Parnellites combined, but that is not probable.

AN armistice was concluded between Servia and Bulgaria on Saturday afternoon, brought about by the interference of Austria. Prince ALEXANDER was informed that he had proved himself a good soldier, but if he moved another kilometer further West, Austrian troops would cross the frontier and fight the Bulgarians. The taking of Pirot by the latter on Friday has aroused a fear that Bulgaria may be able to conquer Servia, and that would not suit Austrian purposes.

AS MATTERS now stand Prince ALEXANDER has gained *prestige* before the powers of Europe, while King MILAN has lost what he had. Turkey is friendly to the former, and though he has virtually given up Eastern Roumelia, he has placed himself in a position to demand a large indemnity from Servia, which will be likely to be paid. It is also thought that he will demand a slice of Servian territory, unless the Powers assent to the union of Eastern Roumelia with Bulgaria.

THE story comes through diplomatic circles that the Austrian government has decided to leave the mission to the United States vacant, and Baron VON SCHAEFFER, who has been minister here for so many years, has been placed upon the retired list, which, it is said, is a sequel to the KEILEY incident. It shows that the Austrian government is not content to accept the snub which the administration has attempted to put upon it.

ANOTHER chapter in the RIEL rebellion in the Northwest was completed Friday at Battleford, where eight of his Indian allies were hanged. Three of the eleven originally sentenced to death had their sentences changed to imprisonment for for life.

THE death of Marshal SERRANO, the intriguing Spanish politician, and the formation of a new cabinet under Senor SAGASTA, who commands very largely the respect and confidence of the Spanish people, are two fortunate events for the stability of the regency just beginning. The ministry stands between the throne and the people, and if the Cortes, which has been summoned to meet, gives SAGASTA a cordial support, the difficulties of the situation at the death of ALFONSO will be measurably overcome.

PROHIBITION AND THE POLICE COURTS.

Does Prohibition have any effect upon the business of the Police Courts? Let the following answer. In one little village in Pennsylvania of 1,300 population, which licenses the sale of intoxicating liquors, the following is the record of the Police Court on the morning of the 5th of July last, the day after the fourth:

RALPH PATTON, $300; ANDREW CROSS; drunk, 48 hours in jail; CHARLES CROSS, drunk, 48 hours in jail; JAMES PIERCE, drunk, 10 days in jail; WILLIAM LANDRUM, drunk and disorderly, 48 hours in jail; S. E. FERGUSON, drunk and disorderly, $5.00; HORACE GRAHAM, drunk and disorderly, 48 hours in jail; JOSEPH LOVING, disorderly, five days in jail; BENJAMIN EMERY, drunk, $5.00; HORACE EMERY, drunk, $5.00; JAMES STRATTON, drunk and disorderly, $3.00; JOHN KELTER, drunk, $3.00.

Topeka, Kansas, has a population of 30,000, and being nearer the border of civilization, may reasonably be supposed to contain a greater per cent. of unruly men than the Pennsylvania village, but the sale of liquor is there prohibited. Now read its police record for the same day:

Celia Wood, drunkenness, $5.00; Robert Harrison, drunkenness, $5.00; Robert Stepping, disturbance of the peace, $10.00; Clinton Jones, discharging firearms, $3.00.

There is a lesson in this which he who runs may read. In a population of 1,300 in the staid old state of Pennsylvania there were 12 offences against the peace, the sale of liquor being licensed, and in a city in frisky Kansas, with a population of 30,000, there were only 4. The sale of liquor is prohibited in Topeka.

Is it any wonder that the taxpayers of Maine, Kansas and Iowa, the three Prohibition states, insist more strongly than ever upon the continuance of Prohibition? Is it any wonder that Maine after giving it 30 years trial incorporated it into its constitution to place the possibility of its repeal out of the question? Is it any wonder that, after the most bitterly fought campaign upon record, Iowa elected a Prohibition legislature that the law might not be disturbed?

No, indeed. Maine with her thirty years' experience knows the good effects of Prohibition, and Kansas and Iowa with their brief experience know that it has an effect upon taxes as well as morals. To say nothing of the misery, of the degredation, of the heart breaking and ruin, physically, mentally and morally, that Prohibition prevents, it is the most effective tax-saver that has ever been devised, for the simple reason that Rum is the occasion of a frightful proportion of all the taxes levied upon the people. The friends of law and order and those who do not like to pay taxes, even though they do not regard the moral aspects of the question, will do all in their power to

Pulverize the Rum Power.

WE invite especial attention to the exceedingly interesting letter of a staff correspondent of the BLADE describing the Atlanta election. It will be found worthy of a careful perusal, as it proves the correctness of the BLADE's position on the Prohibition question. Georgia has done a glorious work, and it will be followed by the other states. There is a new era dawning. This country will not long be ruled by an oligarchy of Brewers and Distillers.

THE SPANISH SUCCESSION.

The death of King ALFONSO XII of Spain is altogether unfortunate for that country. In order to understand the situation, it is necessary to go back to 1813, when Ferdinand VII was restored to his throne. The clerical wing of the royalists were dissatisfied with him because at his restoration they had not obtained all the privileges and powers taken from the church in the wars of NAPOLEON, and they unsuccessfully put forward his brother, Don CARLOS. From this time dates the Carlist movement. King FERDINAND died in 1833, having first abolished the "Salic law," which forbade a woman to occupy the throne of Spain. A struggle for the throne followed for several years, the party which had supported FERDINAND standing by Queen CHRISTIANA and her daughter ISABELLA, who was FERDINAND's heir, and the Carlists pushing anew the claims of Don CARLOS, who would have succeeded to his brother's crown under the Salic law. The former triumphed, and ISABELLA became queen. She was a bad sovereign, and her troubled reign was ended in 1868 by her deposition.

The war between the rival factions was kept up till 1870, when AMADEUS, son of the king of Italy, was made king, who tried for three years to subdue the country without success. He abdicated in 1873, and Spain became a republic. The troubles with the Carlists continued, and in 1874 ALFONSO, the late king, was proclaimed. The Carlist insurrection continued till 1876, when the present Don CARLOS, the grandson of the first of that name, gave up the struggle.

There is a strong Republican party in Spain, who have since 1876 followed CASTELAR's advice, and have been "working toward the republic by slow constitutional methods." What they will do at this juncture can not be told as yet. The heiress of the throne is MERCEDES, Princess of the Asturias, aged 5 years; and her mother, Ferdinand's queen, CHRISTINA of Austria, has been proclaimed regent. She is not popular with the Spaniards, and the prospects of the little MERCEDES ever becoming queen in her own right are doubtful.

THE new code of joint rules proposed by the Senate provides for one necessary reform, by containing a clause prohibiting general or irrelevant legislation upon appropriation bills. The practice has been followed almost solely by the House of Representatives, and the resistance of the Senate to it has been almost always successful.

THE miserable nature of some of the appointments made under pressure of spoils Democrats is illustrated in the case of EXUM SAINT, a lawyer of Newcastle, Ind., who was last summer appointed a special pension agent by the "reform" administration, and who has just been convicted in the United States court at Indianapolis of receiving an illegal fee in a pension case.

SIR CHARLES DILKE was returned to Parliament from Chelsea by a majority of 175, in spite of the terrible scandal of which he was the central figure.

THE son-in-law of Queen VICTORIA, the Marquis of LORNE, was defeated for Parliament by 675 votes. All on account of his mother-in-law.

THE RESULT IN ATLANTA AND ITS LESSON.

Atlanta, the chief city in Georgia, with a population of 50,000, has voted to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, after the most desperate contest ever known, north or south. Atlanta was the last point moved upon by the intrepid Prohibitionists in Georgia, they having captured 110 out of the 138 counties of the state. Fulton county, of which Atlanta is the capital, was made the test as to the strength of the two factions in the large cities, where the Rum traffic is the most securely entrenched.

The result is before the world. There was nothing left undone by either party. Every art known to corrupt, degraded political management was practiced by the Liquor interest, which was met, as it should be, by the Prohibitionists, with prayer, entreaty, persuasion and argument. The fight was a bitter one, but the result was all that the most hopeful could wish. Fulton county and the city of Atlanta have declared that Rum shall not pollute their limits, by a decisive majority.

This is the fact, and now for the lesson. Prohibition has been made a reality in Georgia by following the lines laid down by the BLADE nearly three years ago. The question has been carefully kept out of politics. Nothing of a partizan nature was permitted to enter into it. Some few speculators in great moral movements attempted to take advantage of the feeling and organize a distinctive Prohibition party, with themselves at the head, but they were quickly, peremptorily and very decidedly sat down upon. There was no room for speculators in this movement. The people were in earnest. They wanted whiskey rooted out in Georgia, they knew that there was but one way to do it, and they needed no instruction from self-constituted leaders to get into that way.

They went into the crusade in every county in such shape that all men could act together on the side they inclined to. Republicans and Democrats, white men and black men worked side by side on both sides. The colored clergy, to a man, espoused Prohibition, they were gladly welcomed by the Prohibitionists, and most valuable allies they proved. Democrats and Republicans occupied the same platform, Democrats and Republicans made speeches together, Democrats and Republicans served on committees, and Democrats and Republicans put their contributions in a common fund to forward the great cause which was as vital to Democrats as Republicans.

Working together thus they triumphed, and triumphed gloriously.

We would it could be so everywhere. There should be no lines drawn in this movement. There should be nothing introduced into this crusade that can possibly prevent any from joining it. Nothing will ever be accomplished by attempting to force either one party or the other to adopt it. Any movement in this direction will fail if party lines are drawn. Ohio has fooled with third party movements long enough to demonstrate this fact.

The BLADE's plan has been tried in Georgia and the result is before us, and the same result will follow wherever it is tried. We want all shades of religious and political opinion united on this question, for it is the only practicable way to

Pulverize the Rum Power!

DEATH OF THE VICE PRESIDENT.

The announcement late on the evening of the 25th that THOMAS ANDREWS HENDRICKS, Vice President of the United States, had suddenly died from paralysis of the heart, took the people of the nation utterly by surprise, as it was not generally known that he had been for years in delicate health, and that he himself felt that his life would not be a long one.

Mr. HENDRICKS was born in Ohio, September 7, 1819, on a farm near Zanesville. Three years later his father emigrated to Shelbyville, Indiana. Bred to the law, Mr. HENDRICKS soon became identified with the politics of Indiana, and in 1848 was elected to the state legislature, serving one term. In 1850 he was a member of the state constitutional convention, and that fall was elected to the national House of Representatives from the Indianapolis district, serving two terms, and being defeated in the election for a third term.

In 1855 he was appointed Commissioner of the Land Office by Pres. PIERCE, serving until 1860, when he became the Democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, but was defeated. In 1863 he entered the United States Senate, and during the six stormy years ensuing he was a prominent figure among the few Democrats in that body, and became a recognized national leader of his party. In the Democratic national convention of 1868 he was pushed unsuccessfully for the presidential nomination, and also made the race for governor, but was beaten. Not being returned to the Senate, in 1872 the Indiana Democracy made him their candidate for governor, against his wishes, and he was elected, though all his associates but one on the state ticket were beaten—a striking proof of his popularity in his own state.

In 1876 he was nominated for the Vice Presidency on the TILDEN ticket. After the Democratic defeat that year, he returned again to his law practice, which had occupied his intervals of office holding, having a strong following for the presidential nomination in 1880, and also in 1884; and in the Democratic national convention of the latter year he showed enough strength in the struggle for the head of the ticket to render it wise, in the estimation of the convention, to put him in nomination for the Vice Presidency for the second time. This time he was successful, and assumed the position on March 4, last.

In his private life, Mr. HENDRICKS was irreproachable, and in office his conduct was free from all suspicion of corruption and malfeasance, but discharged his duties in a diligent and conscientious manner. He was best liked where best known, and possessed in a very great degree the faculty of controlling men and attaching them to him by a sort of friendly enthusiasm. He was the most popular leader the Indiana Democracy ever had, and it has received a severe blow in his death; for no other statesman of that party in the state possesses a tithe of Mr. HENDRICK's shrewdness and power of overcoming factious opposition or of controlling the party in its conventions, nominations and platforms.

Politically, he was a Democrat of the older school, a bitter partisan, and a believer in the "spoils" theory of politics. He was a friend of the South, a pro-slavery man, during the struggle previous to the war, and believed in that extraordinary state rights doctrine which could find a constitutional reason for the dismemberment of the Union but none for a resort to arms to preserve the unity of the country. During his senatorial career he opposed all legislation, as far as he dared—for he possessed the faculty of discretion in a large degree—favoring a vigorous prosecution of the war and a speedy crushing of the rebellion; he opposed the draft; opposed the taxation necessary to raise money to pay the expenses of the war; opposed the amendment abolishing slavery, and the succeeding amendments; in fact, was a typical Bourbon, and opposed every step leading to the era of freedom and equal rights. He was hated by every loyal man in the North at that time, as a "Copperhead," and was believed, whether justly or not, to have been active in the organization of treasonable secret societies in Indiana and other states.

Such was THOMAS A. HENDRICKS. He was a specimen of the type of politician too often seen, who assume that "the end justifies the means." He was ambitious, and the Presidency was the prize he coveted, but never won. In his death the nation loses one of its most prominent public men, and thousands today who are opposed to the school of politics in which Mr. HENDRICKS believed, deplore the death of the Vice President of the nation, and their hearts go out in deepest sympathy for the afflicted widow, who was the object of her husband's tenderest love and devotion.

THE OHIO ELECTION FRAUDS.

The lower court having given its decision in favor of truth and honesty in the contested elections for state senators at Cincinnati, the whole matter now rests with the Supreme court of the state, to which the desperate Democrats resorted even before the Circuit court had given its verdict, in the hope that a partisan decision might be rendered that would save to their party the control of the state senate.

It is interesting to review the efforts of the coil-oil gang to carry Ohio at the October election. Of course their schemes were directed to the obtaining a majority in the legislature, in order that Mr. SHERMAN might be defeated and JOHN R. McLEAN elected in his stead. Cincinnati was the one place where frauds of all sorts could be practiced with most safety, and accordingly repeating was indulged in at any precinct where it was at all safe. Democrats came across the river from Kentucky and voted. Precinct A, Fourth ward, was the scene of the greatest amount of criminal work, as all the judges were Democrats belonging to the gang. The registration in this precinct was 720 names, of which 100 have been shown to be bogus. These gentlemen first threw away 100 Republican ballots and substituted Democratic ones in their stead. Only 48 Republican votes appear on the official return of that precinct, in the face of the fact that 146 voters have come forward and made oath that they voted the Republican ticket at that precinct, thus clearly proving this fraud. By this means, 200 was added to the bogus Democratic majority, so that when the tally-sheet was made up it showed 726 Democratic and 48 Republican votes.

It was afterwards found that this was not enough to overcome the Republican vote, and an additional votes were forged for the Democratic ticket by changing the 7's in the 729 of the totals to 9's, thus making the footings read 929. This was bunglingly done, however, as the facsimile shows,

926 . 9 . 9

By this bungling scoundrelism, the gang gave 200 more votes to the Democratic ticket than were originally counted for them, thus in effect robbing the Republicans of them; this, in addition to the 100 changed tickets, made a difference of 400 in the Democratic majority. By these frauds, the totals of the county vote for state senators was made to appear as follows in the "official" vote:

REPUBLICANS.		DEMOCRATS.	
G. W. Hardacre	34,128	John Brashears	34,590
Frank Kirchner	35,244	James C. Hopple	34,847
J. C. Richardson	34,401	Robt. Kuehnert	34,619
Amzi McGill	34,253	Moses F. Wilson	34,873

Could anything be plainer than that this change of 400 votes is the only claim of the Democrats to have elected their senators? And the coal-oil newspapers have been blustering that these four men, whose apparent majorities were obtained by fraud, shall have their certificates of election and go to the state senate, so that that body may have a Democratic majority! They do not deny the fraud. They only deny that any court has a right to interfere with their rascality, on the ground that the senate is the judge of the legality of the title of its members.

In one of the precincts of Columbus a similar piece of fraud was attempted, it being accomplished on the Saturday night or Sunday following the election. The total Democratic vote of the precinct was 208. The forger artistically added tops to the 2's, changing them into 5's.

208 — 508

This job was excellently done, and the 200 tallies were added also by the same dexterous hand. The fact that the writing fluid used was not as dark as the original figures first betrayed the fraud, and the bogus 200 votes were promptly thrown out. The forgers are said to be known in Columbus, but in spite of the energetic efforts of the Republican papers to have them brought to justice, nothing is done by the Democratic officials. Such, in brief, are the claims of the Democrats to have a majority in the Ohio senate. If the fraud should be allowed to triumph, the senate will stand 17 Republicans to 20 Democrats; if the men honestly elected are given their seats, it will stand 21 Republicans to 20 Democrats.

THE Circuit court at Cincinnati has decided, on the same grounds of fraud in certain precincts which guided its decision in the cases of the four state senators, that nine of the ten Republican candidates for state representatives were elected over the Democrats. Col ROBERT HARLAN is defeated, and HUSTON, Democrat, elected over him. The Democrats will carry these cases also before the Supreme court of the state.

IT now looks as though the war spirit of the Greeks is so thoroughly aroused that a war between Turkey and Greece will result.

THE Galveston relief fund has reached $110 000.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Read This Carefully.

The Holiday Season is approaching and to secure good and appropriate presents at a low price is an object. We call especial attention to the articles we furnish our readers for this purpose.

What more appropriate present can a mother make to her daughter, or a brother to his sister, or a young man to his sweetheart, than Miss Bouton's two excellent books, "Health and Beauty," and "Social Etiquette?" Every girl and woman in the country should have them, and they are very appropriate for Holiday presents.

"Nasby in Exile" is a good and proper present for any one. It is a most entertaining and instructive volume of travels, and will please any recipient.

"Andersonville, a Story of Southern Prisons," is a book which should be in the home of every loyal citizen. It is a fascinating work, and as true as it is fascinating.

The "Life and Deeds of Grant" should be in every house. Every boy should read the struggles and achievements of the greatest man the world has seen for centuries. It is the best life of the great patriot and general ever written.

"Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes" is the most useful book for the house ever printed. It is admirably adapted for presents where the design is to give something of permanent value.

There is nothing more grateful to receive than a fine work of art which will be a permanent adornment to the home. Our steel engraving of "Bunyan's Pilgrim's Progress," is the finest work of the kind ever made, with one exception. It is found on the walls of every lover of true art in the country, and is universally admired. No more appropriate holiday gift can be made than this beautiful picture.

And then our Waterbury Watch! Every boy wants a watch, and every man wants one. This is as good a timepiece as any made, no matter at what price, and it costs almost nothing.

These articles we are selling solely for the accommodation of our readers and not for the profit that is in them, consequently we have put them down to just the cost to us.

Now what we want to say is this: There is always a rush a week before Christmas for goods suitable for presents. Please avoid this by ordering at once what you want. Read the advertisements of our goods under the head of "Publisher's Department," and also in the advertising columns on the 5th page. And then study the propositions we make, and avail yourselves of them safely by ordering at once. Don't wait till the week before Christmas, but send in your orders now. Notice especially the combinations with the BLADE, and order together, if you can. By the way, the BLADE for a year to some poor friend who cannot afford to take it, would be very useful and acceptable for a holiday remembrance. Read our announcements and advertisements, and do yourself good

CLUB AGENTS.

It is now the season of the year to raise clubs for the BLADE, and we want an agent at every postoffice in the United States. *We pay this year the largest cash commission to club agents of any paper in the United States.* Write for our terms to agents. There is no paper published that so many people want and none for which it is so easy to raise clubs. Send for our terms to agents and make a dollar or two in an hour.

SUPPOSE CLEVELAND SHOULD DIE?

It seems to us that there is a great deal of unnecessary alarm on the part of the newspaper press of the country as to what would occur should Mr. CLEVELAND unfortunately die before the meeting of Congress on Monday, December 7. True, there would be no President, and no one who could legally act as President for the few days that would intervene until the Senate should elect a President *pro tempore*, who would then become Acting President of the United States. That this would be an undesirable state of things, we admit; but is there any reason to suppose that the country would be plunged into anarchy, or that terrible and disastrous things would happen in the interregnum? The idea is absurd. The government would run without trouble until a legal successor to Mr. CLEVELAND would be appointed. The country would be not one whit worse off than it was for the weeks that Mr. GARFIELD lay wounded to death, utterly incapable of attending to any official business.

Fortunately, though such a contingency is possible, it is extremely improbable. Mr. CLEVELAND is in the enjoyment of excellent health, which we most earnestly hope may continue during his entire official term. But there is no doubt that the law regarding the Presidential succession is very faulty, and Congress should speedily enact such a statute as shall render it impossible for there to be no one to legally assume the office of Acting President in almost any possible contingency.

The constitution provides that in case of the death of the President the Vice President shall become President, and gives to Congress the power to provide by law for all further contingencies. The present law declares that in case of the death of both President and Vice President, first the president *pro tempore* of the Senate, and second the Speaker of the House, shall become Acting President, and that in such case an election for President and Vice President to fill the unexpired term shall be held within a certain time. There is no president *pro tem.* of the Senate, there is no Speaker of the House, and has been none since the last House expired on March 4.

It seems to us that the present law is radically defective, and that these two persons are not the proper ones to stand in the line of the Presidential succession. Sen. HOAR elaborated a bill for this purpose, which passed the Senate, but was not acted upon by the House. It provided that in case of the death, resignation, removal or inability of both President and Vice President, the acting Presidency should devolve on the secretary of State; in case there be none, then the succession upon the secretary of the Treasury, secretary of War, Attorney General, Postmaster General, secretary of the Navy, or secretary of the Interior—such officer to act until an election could be held to fill the unexpired term. This bill has much to recommend it. It puts the succession to the Presidency in the hands of the President's trusted advisers, men of his own political faith, familiar with the run of public business during his incumbency; and, lastly, provides seven persons legally capable of filling the vacancy, should it occur.

SEN. HALE, of Maine, is credited with the intention of bringing up, as soon as the Senate meets, the controversy over JOHN ROACH, and making an attack upon Sec. WHITNEY. The latter is preparing a full statement of dealings concerning the ROACH contract, and will make it a leading feature of his report.

NASBY.

...me, but as there are very few, not excepting the legal fraternity, that know practically anything in regard to the question, it was and still is very easy to so word a circular as to grossly mislead, and yet the wording of it be in conformity with existing laws. The circular in question advertised to make entries on the most valuable agricultural lands in any of the Western states or territories for the sum of $15, and would kindly act as agents for the parties so making entries, to sell for them the tracts so entered, and that the chances were that they would be able in a few months to sell for prices ranging far up in the hundreds. As I find there are yet parties working this same game on a smaller scale in many places I deem it my duty to show it up.

In the first place there can be nothing legally done in the way of making selection of land or entries thereon, except what is called a "soldier's declatory statement." The law in relation to this provides that any one who served 90 days in the army or navy during the late war, and who was honorably discharged, may appoint an attorney to select and file his declatory statement on a tract not exceeding 160 acres. The department furnishes blanks for this purpose, and fixes the fees for making the filing at $2. The local land offices will accept as many of these filings on the same tract as may be offered. This filing entitles the party who made the earliest filing on a certain tract to appear in person at the U. S. Land office to which the tract belongs any time within six months from the date of his filing and there before the register or receiver to make his homestead entry on the tract on which he had previously filed. The legal fees for the homestead entry of 160 acres are are $14 on land that is held at $1 25, and $18 for land that is held at $2.50 per acre. Should the party who made the first soldier's declaratory statement on a certain tract fail to appear in person as the law requires to make his homestead entry, then the tract becomes subject to homestead by any party who may apply to enter it, providing there is no other filing on the tract. If there be a second filing then the second party has the same privilege that the first had.

Thus it will be seen that all that your attorney can do with his power of attorney your $15 is to hold 160 acres, good or bad, which the attorney may select against other claimants for six months.

Should our indulgent editor deem this worth publishing I may come again with more of the tricks which are vain in relation to government lands.

E. M. ROBORDS,
Springfield, Mo.

The South and Slavery.

To the Editor of the Blade Camp Fire:

I have been an attentive reader of the CAMP FIRE since it started, and while I appreciate the privilege of hearing from my old comrades, I am often pained at the thrusts made to wound some one's feelings. Don't call each other liars, etc. Boys, it was a long time ago when we were soldiers, and many of us have now forgotten things once well known. Even if we know we are right, and another wrong, let us use kind language. It will weigh more with the BLADE readers, and go farther towards convincing the one with whom we may differ than abuse. Again, let us have a little more sympathy, and try and use discretion when speaking of or addressing those of "The Least Cause." As regards "The Confederate Authorities," my sympathies are not with them; but I will tell you where and for whom we should show sympathy: Reader, you well know slavery began with us when we began our existence as a nation. There seemed to be some climatic feature in the northern portions of the country working against it, and it soon died out. Not so with slavery in the South. The people accepted it as indispensable, and if you and I had been reared under its influences, the probabilities are you and I would have fought for the Bonny Blue Flag. Now right here we want to show a little sympathy; slavery was wrong, and a drawback to the prosperity of the South, and the Southern people now, as a class, realize these things, but for all that, it hurt to give up an institution held to so long. The wealthy planters deserve but little sympathy, from the fact that, as a class, they were educated, not only as to their own local affairs, but well knew the baneful influences and tendencies of slavery. But the worst class, and the rank and file of the confederate army was composed of it, and we can gain nothing by abusing that class, and virtually it contains all that is left to-day of the principles for which the South contended. The majority, in fact all, we may say, of that class, were taught to believe that slavery was right, and the chances are, comrades, you and I in the same situation would have believed the same. All the difference is we were born north of the Ohio river and they south of it. The rank and file of the southern army could not at that time realize the privileges and benefits slavery was depriving them of as well as they can to-day. Now they see it all.

The South don't want slavery back; that is not needed to fill the chasm between us. A portion of the people of the South think we hate them. Let us show them we do not. No doubt you of the South dislike the idea of giving the negro equal rights, but he has it, and we don't like to see you situated in the matter just as you are. There is no doubt the negro still remains a problem, but if you of the South will accept the present situation, when we get on good working terms and a friendly feeling, we will then be in a position to solve it.

Now let those who are throwing firebrands on both sides, stop it. What have the "Blue and Gray" to fight about? We have had our fight out, and I guess both got enough of it. There will be those on both sides throwing dirt for political purposes, but such is the case everywhere. Now if any one North or South feels wrathy over anything I have written don't go to the CAMP FIRE with it, but to me. The object of this is not to tell my political principles, but to influence those who are little hasty in telling theirs.

White Rock, Kan. A. B. WARNER.

"The Goose Point Regiment."

IT is understood that in treating of our fishery interest, Pres. CLEVELAND will recommend the appointment of commissioners to meet representatives on behalf of the British government and Canada to arrange for the continuation of our fishing privileges along the shore of the provinces. Just how far these commissioners will be allowed to go and what powers will be intrusted them will depend upon Congress, which must authorize them before they can be appointed. Mr. BAYARD has looked into the subject very thoroughly, and will advise the President fully in regard to the matter. It will be remembered that last spring Sec. BAYARD and Minister WEST concluded a convention extending the fisheries articles of the treaty of Washington one year, pending further negotiations on the subject.

THOUGH the next Congress has 76 Senators and 325 Representatives, our supreme legislative body is smaller than those of many other countries. In France the upper house or Senate has 300 members, the Deputies 557. The German Bundesrath which approximates our Senate in theory, has 62 members, while the Reichstag has 397. Great Britain's heraditary legislators numbered at the last return 512, including the representative peers, while the Commons have a membership of 658. Spain's Senate has 360 members, and the lower house 431.

THOUSANDS of the good friends of the BLADE and the principles it represents have sent in additional names with their own when renewing. This is well, and we hereby return thanks. The example is worthy of wide imitation. We want to reach a circulation of at least 200,000 this winter and the indications are that we will accomplish it. Renew your subscriptions in time and send in at least one new recruit.

THE American Iron and Steel association has replied to the circular of Sec. MANNING, calling for information regarding customs duties on foreign products, not only emphatically opposing a general revision of the tariff, but any revision whatever at this time. The association does not feel it is safe to trust the Democratic tariff tinkers even where changes in the tariff are desirable.

THE wheat acreage of Great Britain is below that of last year, but the growing plants are strong and healthy.

CURRENT EVENTS.

Fifteen swords worn by Garibaldi at various epochs during his campaign are to be placed in the capitol at Rome.——After a separation of fifteen years, Thanksgiving day brought about the reconciliation of Capt. W. Lyttle and wife, at Keokuk.——Jacob Beller, a wealthy citizen of Detroit, has been operating an illicit distillery on his suburban place in Hamtramck, for which offense he is likely to suffer the confiscation of $60,000 worth of property and be fined and imprisoned.——S. B. Packard, ex governor of Louisiana, paid $75,000 for a farm of 1,240 acres near Marshalltown, Iowa, and will become a cattle king.——The population of Hillsboro, O., celebrated Thanksgiving with a "fox drag," by permission of the mayor, and under the auspices of a number of leading sportsmen.——Theodore Roosevelt says that rich men who tried to run big farms out West have been compelled to back down before the enterprise and industry of the small farmers.——Five Vice Presidents have died in office—George Clinton, in 1812; Elbridge Gerry, in 1814; William Rufus King, in 1853; Henry Wilson, in 1875; and Thomas A. Hendricks, in 1885.——A religious wave of unprecedented power and effectiveness is sweeping over Gallatin, Ga. The churches are crowded daily and nightly, and for several hours in the day it is said business is almost entirely suspended.——J. C. Higgins, of Florida, is 6 feet 4 inches high, weighs 415 pounds, and has had a hat expressly made for him at Camden, N. J., which measures 32½ inches in circumference.——The secretary of the treasury announces that there will not be a bond call before the 1st of January, and perhaps not even then.——Forty thousand dollars in dimes were coined at the Philadelphia mint about a week ago.——The West Shore railroad was sold to J. P. Morgan, C. M. Depew and Ashbel Green for $22,000,000.——John Henry Van Cott, the wealthy farmer of Brookville, Long Island, whose daughter recently eloped with Robert Dickerman, has disowned his daughter, and tied crape on the front door to indicate that he mourns her as dead.——Mrs. William Dunlap, a prominent and wealthy woman of Delaware, O., was sent to jail for inhuman treatment of her stepdaughter.——Maj. J. W. Parks presented two live opossums—one to Pres. Cleveland and the other to assistant Secretary of State Porter—for their Thanksgiving dinners.——Walter B. Smith, paying teller of the Second National bank of St. Paul, Minn., disappeared with $4,500 of the bank's funds. It is supposed he went to Australia.——The annual statement of the Erie railroad for the year ended September 30, 1885, shows gross earnings of $18,934,572, and total net earnings of $5,589,747.——Two fun-loving servant girls in a New York village started a story that the house of their employer was haunted and kept up the joke so well that, though there have been no manifestations since they left two years ago, the building came to be called the haunted house, and has just been sold for half its actual value.——Panthers, wildcats and bears are reported numerous in Sullivan and Tioga counties, Pa.——The authorities of British Columbia clip and burn the pigtails of Chinese convicts.——Sec. Whitney tendered a Thanksgiving turkey to every officer or employe of the navy department.——R. J. Tomkins, for the past 24 years postmaster at Mount Carroll, Illinois, has been stricken with paralysis.——Mr. James Russell Lowell will lecture in the Concord, Mass., lyceum course on a subject and date yet to be announced. Since his return from England he has received numerous requests to lecture, and strong inducements have been offered; but he has invariably declined until the letter came from Concord, with proper and patriotic allusion to the historic honors of the famous old town. Then Mr. Lowell yielded, and wrote that it would be a pleasure to him to lecture there.——Last Friday the President received and disposed of 157 visitors in seven minutes.——Nearly 400 window glass factory pots are out of blast in the country.——The title to a dead whale is in dispute in the Montery, Col., courts.——A subscription list has been opened in Montreal to raise funds for the benefit of Riel's family. It is designed to secure co-operation in other parts of Canada and the United States.——George W. Cable, the novelist, was born in the tide-water region of Virginia. He is now in his 39th year. In April, 1862, being then only 15, he enlisted in a Confederate cavalry regiment. He was severely wounded in a fight in southern Mississippi.——A physician in Cincinnati, in treating a patient with congenital cataracts in the pupil of each eye, made incisions below and formed new pupils.——At Bevier, Mo., white miners attacked colored men who had been imported to take their places, and in the melee three men were instantly killed and half a dozen seriously wounded.——The mayors of the various cities in Iowa having a population of more than 4,000 will meet at Des Moines Dec. 16, to discuss the liquor problem, with a view to influencing legislation.——Gen. Black has raised a storm because in his report as commissioner of pensions he attacks his Republican predecessors and makes a great many partisan charges.——The number of immigrants arriving at the principal ports of the United States during October was 25,918, against 32,997 in the same month last year.——One of the fruits of the Rev. Sam Jones's revival meeting in St. Louis Sunday was a $3,500 collection.——Charles Crocker, vice president of the Southern Pacific road, has purchased for a stock range a half million acres of land in Utah.——Lieut. Howard, the Gatling gun man, is to receive $5,000 as a loan from the Canadian government, and is about to open a carriage factory in the Dominion, materials for which will be admitted free of customs duties.——A dog that has three tails and can wiggle them all at once, is said to be in possession of a farmer at Monroeville, a hamlet near Palenville, N. Y.——The first wife of Senator-elect Mitchell, of Oregon, washes clothes in Oil City to help out her present husband, who is a poorly paid laborer. She got the divorce.——An astronomer at Syracuse witnessed two showers of stars in connection with the Biela comet on Saturday evening. On each occasion they numbered over one hundred.——In the Kansas penitentiary there are 37 murderers under sentence of death. They have been accumulating there for many years, owing to a provision in the law by the terms of which a murderer condemned to death is sent to the state prison and permitted to remain there until the governor orders his execution.——Officials of the Union Pacific road have filed at Lincoln articles of incorporation for the Omaha & Elkhorn Valley railway, with a capital stock of $1,000,000. The survey is being made, and work is to commence early in the spring.——The Digger Indians in Rancho Chico have a full brass band.——There was an election riot in England Tuesday.——The striking miners of the Monongahela valley have run up the white flag, and no further trouble is anticipated.——F. N. Bangs, the eminent lawyer of New York, is dead.——Postmaster Pearson, of New York, reports a decrease of one-half in the number of special delivery stamps sold. The messengers in Brooklyn surrendered their positions, being unable to average more than $6 per month.——Mexican revolutionists have surrounded the town of Villa Garcia, near Monterey, and the commander of the federal forces refuses to assist the state troops.——Illinois farmers report that cholera has taken nearly all the hogs in Bourbon, Douglas county, and in the township of South Wittenden, Champaign county.

THE ATLANTA TRIUMPH

OVER THE RUM POWER OF GEORGIA.

The History of Local Option in Georgia—Results of the Victory in Atlanta.

Special Correspondence of the Toledo Blade.

ATLANTA, Nov. 28, 1885.

There never has been a more determined struggle between Prohibition and the Rum Power than that which closed on the 25th in a signal triumph for Prohibition. It was more than the mere question whether liquor-selling should stop in Fulton county. The victory decides that Georgia shall be a Prohibition state. Most of the counties of the state are already Prohibition, but Fulton is the first county containing a large city to fall into line. It was an experiment; and its success means the triumph, in the immediate future, of the cause in Macon, in Savannah, in every city of the state—if not by local elections, then most certainly by a stringent state law.

SEVEN MONTHS' GRACE.

Prohibition will not go into effect until July 1 of next year. Fulton county paid this year $7,317.25 state liquor tax. This tax carries them to December 31, and to continue business until the first of July, 1886, they must, on the first of next January, register with the Ordinary and pay to the tax collector the state tax of $50, no part of which will be refunded if prohibition goes into effect. Otherwise they subject themselves to indictment and punishment under section 4310 of the state code of 1882, which subjects them, upon conviction, to fine or imprisonment, or both, in the discretion of the court.

THE GROWTH OF LOCAL OPTION IN GEORGIA.

Political prohibition—that is, a separate third party devoted to this cause—has never prospered in Georgia. Not one candidate for any office, on the third party Prohibition ticket, ever received more than a handful of votes, much less received an election. The present gigantic movement had no such origin. Singular as it may seem, it grew out of the changed relation of the negroes after emancipation. The whites feared that if the negroes were permitted to drink all the liquor they wished, they would go down hill instead of up. They have not that belief in the colored race that you of the North have; they looked upon them as children, released from parental control, without judgment enough to control their passions; and that, without social restraint or fear of law, they would pass into a sort of vagabond race, something betwixt an Indian and a gypsy—too lazy to work, and able to steal enough to supply themselves with whisky. The evils of whisky on whites as well as blacks became a factor in the problem so soon as men began to look the monster evil in the face.

Efforts were made to pass a state prohibitory law, but ineffectually. Finally, after considerable discussion and earnest consideration of the question, the plan of

LOCAL OPTION

was broached, and about six years ago the first petitions allowing each township—or rather militia district, as the smallest civil sub-divisions of the state are here called—to vote on the question of local option. It is interesting to an Ohioan to note the arguments used here in influencing the legislature. It was urged that the people should be allowed to settle this matter for themselves; that it was in the line of "popular sovereignty," that great Democratic catch-phrase, for the people of each of the unit sub-divisions of the state to do as they pleased in this matter. Each militia district had to ask separately the legislature for the privilege of voting on the question, and that body, as a rule, gave the desired permission. The most common reason assigned was on account of schools and churches—that it was necessary for the sake of good morals and for the proper training of children, that liquor should not be sold in their vicinity.

The effects of Prohibition in the districts which adopted it was so apparent that the neighboring districts would apply, get permission, and adopt Prohibition. Then, when several militia districts in one county had adopted it, some member of the legislature who favored the good cause would introduce a bill to allow the whole county to vote on the question. Often a county was made Prohibition in this way: Petitions were circulated and sent to the legislature, showing that the towns were ruining the young men and the negroes from the country, and begging that the county might vote as a unit on the question—and the country would outvote the towns, and carry the county for Prohibition. Down here they use the terms

"WET" AND "DRY"

To designate the two sides of the question. The counties or districts that were carried for Prohibition were said to have gone "dry;" if Prohibition failed to carry, they were said to have gone "wet."

So the matter went on, Prohibition growing constantly, and proving itself a blessing to the communities that had adopted it. The attention of the people of the cities of the state or of the surrounding states was not drawn particularly to its progress until about two years ago when an Atlanta paper published a map showing that 93 out of the 138 counties of the state had gone "dry." Then there was an awakening. The Rum Power became rampant, and active war began.

A ONE-SIDED BATTLE.

But the advantage was with the Prohibitionists. There was no bigotry aroused by the local option plan of work. There was no politics in it. Neither party put it in its platform; neither party condemned it; neither party said anything about it in the campaigns. It was a moral question, not a political one. There was no dissatisfaction where the law had gone into effect. On the contrary, the people were delighted with it. And one great reason for the success of the movement, and a lack of opposition among the people was the one fact of its being

ENTIRELY NON PARTISAN.

Had it became a party question, Atlanta would have gone "wet" by a big majority. Had it been in politics, not a single militia district, not to say county, of Georgia would to-day be dry.

Here is food for reflection—plenty of it—for the Prohibitionists of the North. So far as I know, not one paper in the United States that favors Prohibition has been in favor of the non-partisan plan except

THE TOLEDO BLADE.

As I said before, the battle was one-sided. The legislature proved to have a majority who favored Prohibition. County after county has been added, until now 114 of the 138 are "dry." Some of the districts and counties reached Prohibition by raising the license to an impossible figure—$10,000 a year, in one or two instances. Atlanta recently raised the tax from $300 to $500 a year, and the present city council was elected with the distinct pledge that if the late election failed to go "dry," the license should be raised to $2,000! What think ye of that, saloonists of Toledo, who poured money into the Democratic campaign fund in 1883 to get rid of the Scott law tax of $100 and $300.

THE NEXT STEP.

The legislature, at its last winter's session, though it had a majority of Prohibitionists, failed to pass the general option law which had been agitated, owing to the members from the cities filibustering and preventing it. At its session the past summer the bill was put through. Its provisions are simple. It requires the ordinary of any county (the same officer as the Ohio probate judge) to order a local option election on the petition of one-tenth of the voters. The ballots are to contain the wording "For the sale" or "Against the sale." Should "dry" win, the manufacture and sale of all liquors, spirituous or malt, and wines, is prohibited—except domestic wines, cider, and pure alcohol for manufactures or scientific purposes.

EFFECT IN ATLANTA.

The election in Atlanta was the first under this law. Its effect on the city is the question, as the "wet" campaign has been made on the plea that prohibition will ruin the city commercially. But while the liquor men and their constituents are prophesying that Atlanta will go to the demnition bow-wows just as soon as prohibition goes into effect, the real estate men, who, probably as much as any others keep track of the public pulse, are by no means apprehensive of disastrous results. Since the election some of them have already closed important trades and received intimation that others will soon be closed. The fact of the matter is this, that many Northern people, men of capital and large experience, have for some time been thinking of emigrating to Georgia. Several of the "dry" counties in the state have received numerous accessions of such people, nearly all of whom are in favor of prohibition, and now that the capital city of the state has declared for it there is no doubt but what it will prove a still greater incentive to them and bring many here who would otherwise have remained away.

Prohibition will do no harm. It will not check Atlanta's prosperity. It will promote it. The testimony from all the counties that have adopted prohibition is that they are more peaceful and more prosperous than they were when they legalized the sale of intoxicating liquors. The opponents of prohibition in Atlanta will be wise if they accept their defeat with the proper spirit and consent to let prohibition have a fair trial.

THE "WETS" WILL CONTEST.

The liquor men have employed counsel and will contest the result of the election in the courts. The money required for this has already been subscribed, and the whisky men promise to make it lively. Every one is expected to hold his breath until the thing is settled.

Among some of the grounds of contest they propose to urge is one as to the constitutionality of the bill itself. They claim that the bill conflicts with article 1, section 4, paragraph 1, of the constitution, providing that laws of a general nature shall have uniform operation. This point was advanced pending the passage of the bill in the legislature, and successfully met.

Another ground of contest is that the people of East Point and West End had no right to vote, as section 9 of the bill denies them this right. East Point and West End are election precincts in two militia districts, and have held elections on this question within the two years prescribed by the bill, that must intervene between two successive elections on this question. The opinion of the bar is divided on this point, but it is clear that no votes cast by residents of the militia districts outside of the corporate limits of East Point and West End and other districts can be rejected. Both are election precincts established by their respective districts.

The third point is, that though the "wet" committee agreed to three ballot-boxes, that they were illegal. This would be acting in bad faith. The law does not specify the number of ballot-boxes, but it does the number of managers and the number of election precincts in a militia district. The ordinary, where there is no board of county commissioners, and the commissioners where they exist, have the power to establish, change or abolish an election precinct. This feature, of putting three ballot-boxes at each precinct, was done so that all who registered might have a chance to vote; and not over one-third could have possibly voted with but one box to a precinct.

Another point made is in the vote of the county outside of the city, on the ground that prohibition prevailed by reason of a $2,500 license tax.

The Prohibitionists are not at all alarmed. The current of opinion is that the contest is simply to get the matter into the courts to hold up the bets, which are said to amount to a large sum.

They contend that there has been no election in Fulton county before on prohibition, and that Fulton county is the territory to be affected by it, and every district is entitled to a vote. Even should the votes of the citizens of East Point and West End be rejected, still prohibition would be in the majority.

The manner of instituting a contest is defined by the bill. Within 20 days from the date in which the ordinary declares the result, one-tenth of the number of voters having voted at such election may petition the Superior court, setting forth plainly and distinctly the cause of contest, when, if the cause is such as impeaches the fairness of the election or the conduct of the ordinary, the Judge shall direct three justices of the peace to recount the ballots on a given day and report the result to the next term of the Superior court, or the term to which the petition may be returnable at which term the case may be tried. The ordinary must give ten days' notice of the filing of the contest. The petition does not act as a supersedeas. The contest shall not be continued, but must be tried at the same term it is returnable to. The judgment of the Superior court shall be final, unless carried to the Supreme court for review. If the election shall appear to have been fraudulently conducted, or the votes fraudulently counted, the judge has power to declare the result.

LYING TELEGRAMS.

The following special was sent out from Atlanta to the Charleston *News and Courier*, and from Charleston was telegraphed out by the Associated Press agent. It is false, as I will show:

"This is not, however, the end of the prohibition fight. The prohibitionists declare that not until the state is absolute prohibition territory will the fight be stopped. Already instructions have been sent out to the leaders in the counties to see that all candidates for the state legislature, for governor, for Congress, and all other offices should be pledged to prohibition. This pushing of the Prohibition question into the active politics of the state has created unbounded excitement in all sections. The prohibitionists openly declare their purpose of only standing by the Democracy in so far as the party may become a prohibition party. Cheers for St. John are heard on all sides. If a national election were to take place this week the state would vote the Prohibition ticket. The negroes are all actively committed to Prohibition, and go arm in arm with their white allies."

This was sent out in the "wet" interest, to raise political bigotry, and the hatred of anything looking like social recognition of the "nigger," which prevails in the South. The lies in it are as follows:

It was in no sense a political contest. Its success was due to the fact that the movement was kept free from all political entanglements. It was purely a moral and social question, without regard to party policy or party factions. Its non-partisan feature was its strength and glory.

No "instructions" have been "sent out" that all candidates for office shall be pledged to Prohibition.

The Prohibitionists have not declared that they will not stand by the Democracy unless it favors Prohibition. They are, on the other hand, careful not to do anything to make the issue a political one.

There is, and will be, no pushing of Prohibition into the "active politics" of the state.

There were no cheers for St John; and if a national election were to take place now, Georgia would be solidly Democratic.

The negroes are not all committed to Prohibition, but were very evenly divided between "wet" and "dry" at the election; and the clause, "they go arm in arm with their white allies," is a lie written to inflame the prejudice in the South against "nigger equality."

A KNOTTY POINT.

The Atlanta Brewery company, chartered in 1876, claims to have a perpetual charter to make and sell beer. This, they say, carries with it the right to sell it even by the glass, although those to whom they sell it by the keg, cannot sell it. When the prohibition law goes into effect, and the company is arraigned for violating it, the question will be settled judicially.

TRICOT.

Cure for the Deaf.

Peck's patent improved cushioned ear drums perfectly restore the hearing and perform the work of the natural drum. Always in position, but invisible to others, and comfortable to wear. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for illustrated book with testimonials free. Address F. Hiscox, 853 Broadway, N. Y. Mention this paper.

Wants a New Party.

To the Editor of the Toledo Blade:

I hope the time will soon come when you will see your way clear to incorporate into a new party platform, prohibition, protection, general railroad laws and general school laws, with some other important issues, and fight for it to the hilt. I may be mistaken, but "coming events cast their shadows before," and it seems to me that with a good platform and hard fighting we can elect our president in 1888. I voted for Mr. Blaine, but henceforth I shall vote for no one for any office who is not in favor of prohibition. In my opinion the cry that St. John was the cause of the defeat of Mr. Blaine is not correct. The employees of Mr. Pearson alone in the New York post-office refusing to vote was enough to bring about the result. I have been in sympathy with the Republican party since its organization and have been a teetotaler for some eighteen years. I have always believed there were as many good temperance men among the Democrats as among the Republicans; the fact is the only persons in this vicinity who voted for St. John were Democrats, therefore the foregoing conclusion. I wish the BLADE Godspeed in its noble efforts to crush the "Rum Power."

Rouceverte, W. Va. D. W. WEAVER.

Another Explosion at Flood Rock.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The *Herald* this morning has the following: At the height of the big flood yesterday, the people who live in the neighborhood of 92d street, on the New York side, and Astoria, on the Long Island side, were treated to another tremendous explosion at Flood Rock, the noise being greater than when the great blow-up occurred, and at some points actual damage resulting. A good many windows were cracked in Astoria, and people on the New York side saw a great column of water flung into the air and felt a very severe shock. At the government works in Astoria it was said that it meant the demolition of a more than usually large section of rock that had not been smashed at the first blow-up.

FIVE BOOKS FOR FIVE DOLLARS

Until after the holidays we will offer one each of the five books of our own publication, postpaid by mail for $5.00, viz.: Andersonville, Nasby in Exile, Old Dr. Carlin's Recipes, Health and Beauty, and Social Etiquette. The retail price of these five books aggregate $10.50. Each and every book in the lot is a valuable one to any family, and a better selection of holiday presents cannot be made for the money.

THE ANNUAL RECORD.

Its Enormous Total and Wide Distribution.—Caprices of Fortune.

A partial list of the prizes above One Thousand Dollars, paid by The Louisiana State Lottery Company during the year ending November, 1885, together with the names and addresses given to the Company by the holders, omitting those who have requested it.

Receipts for the amounts are on file at the offices of the Company.

DRAWING OF DECEMBER 16, 1884.

J. H. Kuttner, Georgetown, Ky ... $30,000
First National Bank, Memphis, Tenn ... 15,000
Paul Tischer, California st., near Kearney, San Francisco, Cal ... 15,000
Henry Levy, San Francisco, Cal ... 15,000
Geo. M. Schackleford, Fireman M. & C. R. R., collected through Bank of Commerce, Memphis, Tenn ... 15,000
Germania National Bank, New Orleans, La ... 5,000
Albert Mass, Lorenz Traub, Wm. Brommer, Benj. Noes, } Employes of A. Goebel & Co., Brewers, Detroit, Mich ... 5,000
Gus. Phillips, Memphis, Tenn ... 5,000
Mrs Margaret Bressal, 402 Shelby st., Memphis, Tenn ... 5,000
J. J. Mueller, 498 Hastings st., Detroit, Mich ... 5,000
W. J. Hightower, Dublin, Ga ... 2,000

DRAWING OF JANUARY 13, 1885.

Thomas M. Thornton, Shelbyville, Ill ... 75,000
Lee Sampson, Sigourney, Ia ... 5,000
Daniel Shutt, Chicago, Ill ... 5,000
State National Bank, New Orleans, La ... 5,000
H. E. Browne, Fairmount, Ind ... 5,000
A. E. Hall, with Sanger Bros., Dallas, Tex ... 2,000
Fred Cheadle, Dallas, Tex ... 2,000
Louis H. Kaichan, of Stix, Krouse & Co., Cincinnati, O ... 2,000
O. J. Ferris, Cincinnati, O ... [illegible]
H. G. Vines, Lincoln, Neb ... 1,200
Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal ... 1,200
John H. Mason, New London, Ct ... 1,200
H. G. White, Helena, Montana ... 1,200

DRAWING OF FEBRUARY 10, 1885.

A. Vatuone, Hotel Italia, cor. Pacific and Sansom sts., San Francisco, Cal ... 75,000
Bertha Carey, Algona, Ia ... 6,000
Mrs. J. B. Franz, Mansfield, O ... 6,000
First National Bank of Birmingham, Pittsburg, (South Side), Pa ... 2,000
F. Goessel, 421 I st., Washington, D. C ... 2,000
Reuben Joel, 62 Monroe st., Lynn, Mass ... 2,000
B. W. Bradbury, Woodland, Dak ... 2,000

DRAWING OF MARCH 10, 1885.

Geo. A. Spear, Bay City, Mich ... 75,000
Henry L. Schmidt, Memphis, Tenn ... 5,000
Gabe Poindexter, Mason Depot, Tenn ... 5,000
Hugh Neil, Mayfield, Ky ... 5,000
T. R. Roach, State Nat'l Bank, New Orleans ... 2,000
State National Bank, New Orleans, La ... 2,000
Lewis Johnson & Co, Washington, D. C ... 2,000
Louis Hinz, 433 Turk street, San Francisco, Cal ... 2,000
Susan Fegan, 402 Hayes st., San Francisco ... 1,200
J. Hirshfield, San Francisco, Cal ... 1,200
L. Laiond, San Francisco, Cal ... 1,200
Weloy W. Bargin, Richmond, Ky ... 1,200
W. Washington, Detroit, Mich ... 1,200
Jas. Sivas, Early Grove, Miss ... 1,200
State National Bank, New Orleans, La ... 1,200

DRAWING OF APRIL 14, 1885.

John W. Haywood, 38 Charlton st., Savannah, Ga ... 15,000
W. C. Parker, Windfall, Ind ... 15,000
F. Spendrup, Donaldsonville, La ... 15,000
——, Washington, D. C ... 15,000
J. A. P. Putman, Mt. Pleasant, Tex ... 15,000
Frederick Maas, New York ... 5,000
Henry Orbon, U. S. Marine Hospital, San Francisco, Cal ... 5,000
Fred S. Beach, New York ... 5,000
Bank of California, San Francisco, Cal ... 5,000
J. M. Gies, 217 Croghan st., Detroit, Mich ... 4,000
Wm. J. Collins, G st., bet. 6th and 7th N. W., Washington, D. C ... 2,000
Dan. M. Moriarty, 596 2d ave., New York ... 2,000
Britton & Koentz, Natchez, Miss ... 2,000
Ah Foo, 775 Tremont st., Boston, Mass ... 1,200
H. C. Donnelly, St. Paul, Minn ... 1,200
A. Carter, Hardy, Ky ... 1,200
Wells, Fargo & Co., San Francisco, Cal ... 1,200
P. G. Wilmarth, New York ... 1,200
Samuel Light, Montgomery, Ala ... 1,200
Carson Rubey, Gainesville, Tex ... 1,200

DRAWING OF MAY 12, 1885.

Geo. Williams, Washington, D. C ... 15,000
Orsini Zapp, Round Top, Tex ... 15,000
Sam F Spencer, Greensburg, Ky ... 15,000
Harry Dutton, Melrose, Mass ... 15,000
P. G. Sexton, Bruton, Stewart Co., Tenn ... 5,000
H. N. Chandler, Ottawa, Kas ... 5,000
Bank of Greenville, Greenville, Miss ... 5,000
Jno R. Jewell, Cattaraugus, N. Y ... 5,000
John Godley, 67 S. 6th st., Columbus, O ... 2,000
W. W. Speers, Memphis, Tenn ... 2,000
Wm. Greer, La Cygne, Kas ... 2,000
Wm. Primeau, Chatham, Ont ... 1,200
A. Smith, 157 Cedar St., Nashville, Tenn ... 1,200
T. W Chapin, Maynard, Mass ... 1,200
Louisiana National Bank ... 1,200
W. R. Looney, Malden, Mo ... 1,200
J. W. Harris, Atlanta, Ga ... 1,200
H. Scheuermann, Mobile, Ala ... 1,200

DRAWING OF JUNE 16, 1885.

Morgan Brown, Nashville, Tenn ... 30,000
Frank Naom, Woodward's Garden, San Francisco, Cal ... 15,000
R. W. Tucker, San Francisco, Cal ... 15,000
Mrs. J. T. Dwyer, Savannah, Ga ... 15,000
Abraham Leffler, Savannah, Ga ... 15,000
Wm. F. May, New York ... 2,500
W. J. Robertson, Granbury, Tex ... 2,000
D. Fitzgerald, Mound City, Ill ... 2,000
John Wynne, Detroit, Mich ... 2,000
National Exchange Bank, Boston, Mass ... 2,000
A. A. Korns, Catasauqua, Pa ... 2,000
C. F. Trube, City Nat'l Bank, Ft. Worth, Tex ... 2,000

DRAWING OF JULY 14, 1885.

C. L. Homer, Brookston, Tex ... 15,000
J. F. Wales, Bridgeport, Conn ... 15,000
S. M. Simpson, 272 16th st., Denver, Col ... 15,000
F. H. Eckenroth, 321 Montgomery st., San Francisco, Cal ... 15,000
C. A. Peasley, Persia, Iowa ... 5,000
J. B. Jinks, Brookland, Ark ... 5,000
John Cameron, Wichita Falls, Tex ... 5,000
Bowery National Bank, New York ... 5,000
Britton & Kountz, Natchez, Miss ... 4,000
Mrs. P. J. Denson, Atlanta, Ga ... 1,200
Jennings County Bank, North Vernon, Ind ... 1,200
J. W. Seaberry, Waco, Tex ... 1,200
James H. Downey, Louisville, Ky ... 1,200
Louisville City Nat'l Bank, Louisville, Ky ... 1,200
F. Ashton, Philadelphia, Pa ... 1,200

DRAWING OF AUGUST 11, 1885.

Gebhardt Tepping, 733 Market st., San Francisco, Cal ... 15,000
Frank M. Searles, Bismarck, Dak ... 15,000
Frank Noble, London, Ont., Canada, col. through Molson's Bank, London, Ont ... 15,000
Chas. Rode, Humboldt ave., Milwaukee, Wis ... 5,000
Metropolitan Nat'l Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio ... 5,000
J. M. Briant, South Whitley, Ind ... 5,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco ... 2,000
Edward Straub, Crescent City, Cal ... 2,000
Wm. G. Widmayer, 86 Centre Market, Washington, D. C ... 2,000
Wm. L. Lewis, Washington, D. C ... 2,000
Wm. J. Brown, Madison, New Mexico ... 1,200
H. B. Myers, 1066 Baltimore ave., Kansas City, Mo ... 1,200
Fred Attinger, 7 Carlos Place, San Francisco, Cal ... 1,200
Henry Dittman, 1015 Union st., San Francisco, Cal ... 1,200
Edward Kaiser, New York ... 1,200
Adolph Rudolph, New York ... 1,200

DRAWING OF SEPTEMBER 8, 1885.

O. Smock, Leavenworth, Kas ... 15,000
John J. Wiss, Wamego, Kas ... 15,000
Mrs S. J. Barnhart, Walla Walla, Wash. Ter ... 5,000
J. G. Sandsberry, Paris, Tex ... 5,000
J. A. Clercy, 1058 Washington ave., New York City ... 5,000
Geo E Jackson, Newton, Kas ... 5,000
Adrian Feyh, 263 William st., New York ... 2,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco ... 2,000
Martin Cresalia, San Francisco, Cal ... 2,000
J. H. Jurgens, 113 Fairmount ave., Baltimore, Md ... 1,200
Jose H. Pratt, Guatemala, Cent'l America ... 1,200
A. T. Kinsey, Red Cloud, Neb ... 1,200
First National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal ... 1,200
Anglo-American Bank, San Francisco, Cal ... 1,200
Peter Berry, Globe Village st., Southbridge, Mass ... 1,200
J. E. Bernstrom, Greenport, N. Y ... 1,200

DRAWING OF OCTOBER 13, 1885.

Antonio Verdogo, 7 Scott st., San Francisco ... 15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco ... 15,000
J. D. Hill, Bay St. Louis, Miss ... 15,000
Augustus Kevlin, Lewis Hymel, A. O. Guillot, } Algiers, La ... 15,000
H. Von Gundell, Guyamas, Mexico ... 10,000
Mrs. H. M. Kibben, 125 Ellis st., San Francisco, Cal ... 5,000
Patrick Conner, 526 Golden Gate ave., San Francisco, Cal ... 5,000
Wm. Harty, Havana, Cuba ... 2,400
R. Hammond, Lansing, Kas ... 1,200
A. T. Burr, Jr., Danville, Va ... 1,200
J. H. Eyestine, St. Joseph, Mo ... 1,200
E. T. Rounsavell, with Adams Express Co., Columbus, Ohio ... 1,200
G. B. Haideman, Kansas City, Mo ... 1,200

DRAWING OF NOVEMBER 10, 1885.

M. B. Nelson, 76 Merrimac st., Boston, Mass ... 15,000
S. H. Bettys, Mt. Olivet, Ky ... 15,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco ... 15,000
Joseph Pond, Traverse City, Mich ... 15,000
Armand Preau, 194½ Esplanade st., New Orleans ... 10,000
Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Bank, San Francisco ... 5,000
Bank of Madison, Jackson, Tenn ... 2,400
John Brunton, Galveston, Tex ... 2,400
W. P. Campbell & Co. Florence, Ala ... 2,000
Joseph Denis, 1 Boy st., San Francisco ... 1,200
A. M. Cook, 718 Market st., San Francisco ... 1,200

For full particulars of the Grand Semi-Annual Drawing of the 15th inst., see scheme in another column of this paper to-day.

Facts About Rheumatism.

Mrs. General Sherman says: "I have frequently purchased Durang's Rheumatic Remedy for friends suffering with rheumatism, and in every instance it worked like magic."

General Logan, United States Senator, writes: "Some years ago I was troubled more or less with rheumatism, and have been a great sufferer in the last year with same disease. I began to take Durang's Rheumatic Remedy, and am satisfied that I have been cured by its use. I recommend it to all sufferers."

It absolutely cures when everything else fails. Send for free pamphlet to R. K. Helphenstine, Washington, D. C.

Wm. Rader, the keeper of a disreputable house in New York, is held in $5,000 bail for enticing young girls from Germany for immoral purposes.

Publishers' Column.

OUR SEWING MACHINE ENTERPRISE!

NOTICE TO APPLICANTS FOR CIRCULARS!

At last, after delays as innumerable as vexatious, we are ready to make a positive announcement.

The circulars of the Blade Sewing Machine are now ready for mailing and they will reach those who have applied for them this week and next.

We have the best machine, as we verily believe, now on the market; we warrant it to be as handsome a machine as any, and greatly superior in point of style and finish to the most, and we warrant them without reserve to do everything claimed for them, which we shall sell direct to the people, without the intervention of middle men, on the following terms:

THE BLADE SEWING MACHINE AND THE

Weekly Blade One Year,

FOR $18.

This is half that any good machine sold the old way can be bought for.

We put the machine securely crated, on board cars, the freight to be paid by the party ordering it.

Those ordering the machine who are already taking the BLADE will be credited with one year in advance of the time for which they have paid.

☞The BLADE machine is not sold by agents, and can be procured only of us and on these terms.

Remit by Postoffice order, or drafts upon New York, Chicago or Toledo.

CAUTION.

We especially desire our readers not to confound this machine with the cheap machines so extensively advertised. All these other machines are either old ones rebuilt, or machines built from expired patents and without the modern improvements. The Blade Machine is entirely new, with a dozen improvements, built of the best possible material and in the best possible manner, by skilled workmen and with machinery of our own construction. We warrant it to be the best machine for family use on the market.

The Blade Company Guarantees This.

We shall commence shipping machines early in December and ship daily thereafter. Machines will be shipped in the order in which orders are received.

Be particular as to giving addresses, and please designate whether you want them sent by freight or express.

ORDER AT ONCE.

Address BLADE, Toledo, Ohio.

P. S.—Every machine will be thoroughly tried and tested before leaving the factory.

TO THOSE WHO DO NOT TAKE THE BLADE.

Persons not subscribers to the BLADE and who may receive this number, are requested to examine it carefully. Of course if it pleases them we want their subscriptions. Look over the various departments and see whether anywhere you can get so much for the money.

Our terms are $1 a year, 30 cents for three months.

And please read the Publisher's Department on the fifth page, as well as advertisements elsewhere, and note the combination offers we make. Everything we advertise we guarantee, and you take no risk in availing yourself of anything we offer. Try the BLADE. Subscribe at once, and you will not be disappointed. It is beyond question the best family paper in the world, which statement 120,000 families will attest.

THE THREE GREAT GENERALS—GRANT, SHERMAN AND SHERIDAN.

We have published portraits of the three great Generals of the war, Grant, Sherman and Sheridan, which are the best portraits of the heroes that have ever been put upon paper. John S. Kountz, late commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, says that our portrait of Grant is the best ever published, Sen. Sherman says that our portrait of his brother, the General, is the best and most life-like he has ever seen, and we know that the portrait of Sheridan was never excelled. We have printed these superb portraits on the finest plate paper, size 19 by 24, and will mail them to any address, post-paid, as follows:

Singly ... 25 cents
The three, to one address ... 50 cents
In combination with the Blade—
The Blade one year with either ... $1 15
The Blade one year with all three ... 1 40
The Blade three months with either ... 40 cents
The Blade three months with all three ... 65 cents

We guarantee these portraits to be the best for the price ever printed, and they should be on the walls of every loyal family in the United States. No such portraits are sold by other publishers for less than from 50 cents to $1. We could not do it, except for the large sale we are certain to have.

☞Agents and others can make money selling these portraits. Write to us for special terms.

THE BLADE'S TEMPERANCE CARTOONS

To Temperance Workers, Societies and Organizations.

The BLADE, months ago, conceived the idea of instructing the people in the Temperance cause by means of appeals to the eye. To the end of arousing public sentiment we have issued two cartoons, for posting, the first of which has been scattered all over the United States. Of this one we sent out, gratis, nearly 100,000, which is our contribution to the great cause.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 1.

"Do You See Any Good Coming Out of It?"

This is a very forcible picture. In the center is a bottle labelled "Whiskey," though a label is unnecessary. From the mouth of the bottle issues a vapor which separates in four sections, crowning each being pictures representing Murder, Beggary, Gambling and Delirium. On one side of the bottle is a devil and on the other a bar-room loafer, with appropriate sketches filling in the corners.

It is a powerful presentation of the evils and certain results of Intemperance.

BLADE CARTOON, NO. 2.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Boy Go?"

A series of pictures, commencing with the face of a beautiful three-year-old, who starts in life on an equality with all other three-year-olds. On the upward line comes first the clean-faced boy of 10 on his way to school; next, the young, ambitious student of 16; then the young soldier of 21; then the middle-aged, strong man of 30; and, lastly, the hale and hearty old man of 70.

The contrast is another line of pictures, viz: The street boy already under the influence of rum, with the stub of a cigar in his mouth, at 10, the hoodlum at 18, the bar-room loafing ruffian at 21, the tramp and criminal of 30, and the broken-down vagabond of 70.

There can be no more forcible presentation of the subject in pictorial form, and no cartoon can be devised that will better tell the whole story and do it at a glance.

BLADE CARTOON NO. 3.

"Which Way Would You Have Your Girl Go?"

Our next Cartoon, which is now rapidly being mailed, is entitled, "Which way would you have your Girl Go?" It contrasts the life of a girl who marries a sober man with one who weds a drunkard, and is quite as effective as those that have preceeded it.

One Million

Specimen Copies Free

OF THE

Youth's Companion

If you wish to examine the paper, send your full name and address to the publishers.

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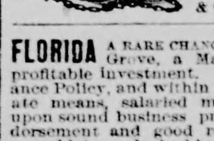

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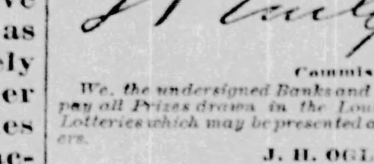

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GEN. G. T. BEAUREGARD, of Louisiana, and GEN. JUBAL A. EARLY, of Virginia.

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1	GRAND PRIZE OF	50,000	[illegible]
1	GRAND PRIZE OF	[illegible]	[illegible]
2	LARGE PRIZES OF	10,000	[illegible]
4	LARGE PRIZES OF	5,000	[illegible]
20	PRIZES OF	1,000	[illegible]
50	"	500	[illegible]
100	"	300	[illegible]
200	"	200	40,000
600	"	100	[illegible]
1,000	"	50	50,000
100	Approximation Prizes of	[illegible]	[illegible]
100	" "	100	10,000
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The Household.

MISS EMILY S. BOUTON, EDITOR.

CORRESPONDENTS writing for this department will please observe the following rules:
1. Write "Household Department" on the envelope.
2. Give real name and Postoffice address—not for publication, unless you wish—but for reference in case it is necessary to address you by mail.
3. Write only on one side of the paper. Write PLAINLY. Do NOT interline. Write BRIEFLY.

HOME TALKS.

WHAT CHRISTMAS GIVING MEANS.

"I am coming to dread the holidays," said one a day or two ago, who was, I knew, the soul of generosity and dearly loves her friends.

"Why so?" I asked. "It always seems to me as if that should be the brightest, gayest time of the year, because it brings so many pleasant thoughts of those one cares for. People are generally good-natured and jolly then, no matter how the wind of their tempers may set afterward. I am curious to know what has brought you to a state of feeling so entirely unlike yourself."

"Just this. Christmas present giving has come to be just as it is in the case of weddings. Now to remember and be remembered by one's friends by some pretty little gift, conceit, or odd fancy is delightful, but the day of small things is passing, and presents are growing more and more costly, so that the custom is becoming an absolute burden. Even in one's own family it is so. I know more than one where Christmas is kept in the most bountiful way, and then for weeks afterward there is a pinching and worrying that must be exasperating. Now in my own case, I must either work my fingers off at the ends, and nearly put my eyes out making fancy articles, or spend an amount of money that I can illy afford. Otherwise I will seem careless and forgetful of my friends. There must be something wrong somewhere."

"There is something wrong" I answered, "and it is just here. We haven't any of us independence enough to do just what we know we ought, but try to fulfill what we imagine are other people's expectations. If each one would show our Christmas thought of those we love by some simple gifts, which, in the aggregate, would be no burden, there could be no dreading of the beautiful holiday time by anybody. And then if one did not feel able to afford even a little thing, there are always pleasant words and warm wishes to offer."

"I know it" she said with a sigh, and then with a bright look she added, "but I want to do something more, and I'm going to, if I live on bread and water for four weeks afterward. The bother is, though, that Fred don't take to the bread and water diet kindly. Men never do, you know. Sentiment don't count beside a good dinner."

She went laughingly away, and left me to think over what she had said. It would have made less of an impression upon me, had I not heard the same remark from some one else a day or two before. Was it really coming to this, that a beautiful custom, the outgrowth of kindly feeling, was growing to be a dread simply because false ideas had come to be dominant? It looked so. A little thought tells the reason why.

Only a few years ago, Christmas present giving was confined entirely to the children of the family. They hung their stockings in some convenient place for the good Santa Claus to find easily, and went to bed with the blissful consciousness that the morning light would show them full of treasures. By and by came the idea that older ones too might find pleasure in Christmas surprises, and so a general family gift season was inaugurated, which easily grew to include near and dear friends, until the circle that includes all who are to be remembered is a very large one.

It seems to me that there is something very beautiful in this custom of putting heart thoughts in some little gift, that all over the land each one is trying to give pleasure to others, to make life a little brighter by these tokens of friendly regard. Even if it has been done at a little self-sacrifice, it is well, for the very effort has driven self in the background, and made the world a brighter place for somebody to live in.

There is one thing, however, to be kept in mind, and in a forgetfulness of this lies the trouble. It is not the value of what is given that is to be considered. It is only a coarse spirit that will guage gratitude or pleasure by the amount of money a present costs. It is the friendly thought which counts, the assurance thus conveyed that one is kindly or lovingly remembered.

Never, therefore, be betrayed into the folly of giving what you cannot afford, because you may think it is expected, or you imagine the recipient has so much which is rich and beautiful that a simple thing will be uncared for. I shall never forget the remarks I heard made once by a rich woman who had just received a present from an acquaintance in exceedingly limited circumstances. The gift was very beautiful, and had evidently cost a good many dollars. I spoke of its beauty.

"Yes," she said, "but how inappropriate. I know, and everybody knows, that she cannot afford to do that sort of thing. I would rather have had a single rosebud, for I should have been sure then that she need not pinch herself for weeks to make up for giving it to me."

No doubt she would. She had money to buy what struck her fancy, but the good will which the rosebud would express as well as the costliest gift, money could not purchase.

Christmas giving should be governed by good taste and good sense. As the season typifies peace on earth, good will towards men, so should the exchange of gifts typify the closer peace and good will that dwells in the hearts of friends for each other. It is not the thing itself but what it means that is of moment.

If you chance to be fortunate in the possession of a goodly share of this world's wealth, be careful that you do not make your friend who is poorer than yourself uncomfortable by the bestowal of a gift that it would be out of her power to return in kind, and by what may seem to her like ostentation on your part.

On the other hand, if your means are limited, never hesitate in giving some simple but tasteful, little thing, because the cost is small, to a richer friend. The moment you pass beyond the limit of what you feel that you can afford and it looks like a burden to you, that moment the significance of the gift is gone and you have done your friend an injustice, because you have associated her in your mind with other than pleasant thoughts. No matter if she does not know it, the wrong is the same.

I presume many of you will differ with me when I say that I do not believe that Christmas giving to the needy should be confined to the simply useful things. Put in something that does not remind them that they are poor, that appeals to their sense of the beautiful, if it is nothing more than a pretty picture. Sometimes I would make my Christmas gift to such persons consist of some article of fancy, just as I would to any friend, and give the necessities some other time. On the other hand it is possible to make Christmas a pretext for helping those who would not accept assistance in any other way. Here is where judgment and tact must come in.

Perhaps my readers are wondering why I am talking about Christmas now. Because it is the time of preparation, and many are casting about them for the means to give their friends reminders of the season. I want to recall to the thought of those who are beginning to feel it a burden that must be carried, and who will do more than they can afford, what the custom really means. Give, for it is a pleasant thing to do, but give *justly*. Lay aside what you can spend without embarrassment to yourself, and then do the best you can with it. If you can spare no money, and have no leisure to make pretty and inexpensive things, give pleasant words and wishes. Have faith enough in your friends to believe they will understand you. Peace and good will! This is what the season means. These are the offerings to bring to those you care for, no matter how they may be typified. And I trust we may hold on to the pretty custom of Christmas reminders with sweet thoughts woven in and around them, without its becoming an exacting kill joy.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

Fancy Work and Household Decoration.

Star Match Safe.—Cut a star out of pasteboard, eight inches from point to point. Cover this neatly with plush, of the color you like best for the purpose. Buy a gilt safe in the form of slippers or a canoe, or whatever can be found that is suited to the purpose. Fasten this to the center of the star in a way that will allow two points to stand up and three down. Fasten a gilt cord or ribbon to the two points to hang it up by. To the three lower points sew gilt tassels. Line the back with silk. This is a pretty present for a person to make who can neither paint nor embroider. If gilt match safes cannot be found, the same design can be utilized for a key rack, by having a star sawed out of wood, covered in the same way, and the little hooks screwed in irregularly over the surface.

Miss Bouton's "Fancy Work and House Decoration" which is sent postpaid for 25 cents, cannot fail to prove of great help in making Christmas presents. It describes many new and pretty articles.

Fringe for Rugs, Mats or Afghans.—Cut the yarn in lengths you want, by winding it on a book or board for the fringe. For the heading have a ball of yarn; two coarse knitting needles; cast on 7 stitches, knit plain across once, then knit two stitches; take one or two strands (as you like it thick or thin), put it across in half between the second and third stitch, knit 2, then pull the yarn forward, knit 2 more stitches, then put both strands back, knit the 7th stitch plain, then knit plain across, like a garter, then knit 2 stitches and put the fringe half way in as before across, then both back plain, etc., etc. Narrow pieces of Brussels carpeting make pretty crimpled fringe. No. 12 red or brown balls of knitting cotton will do for the heading of the fringe instead of woolen yarn.—KATE.

A Pretty Rug.—Take a coffee sack and pull every 4th thread each way—making small squares resembling Java canvas. When done, line it with a piece of the same and put in frame to hold it straight. Cut rags as for carpet and fill in each square with the stitch used in working Java canvas. Work a wide bright border and bind with red. A large dog worked in the center makes a very pretty rug. After it gets soiled can be washed and looks like new.—VIOLA.

Infant's Sacque.—I will tell "Sadie" how I make infant's sacques. I get two skeins of Saxony, of any color desired. I have made them of shell stitch, fascinator stitch and star stitch. I think the star stitch the prettiest. Commence at the neck, and make a chain large enough to go around loosely. Make two rows, and then commence to widen for shoulder. Widen once on each shoulder, or more if necessary. Knit backward and forward until it is long enough on the shoulder. Then knit back and forth separately until it is long enough for arm-hole. Be careful not to make too large in arm-hole, for it will stretch. Then commence on the front and knit all the way across, joining it under the arms. Continue knitting back and forth until long enough, widening when you see it needs it. I widen on the edge of fronts, in the middle of fronts, under the arm and middle of back. Do not widen at all points in same row, but say in about three places, then knit a row or two without widening. Gradually widen on edge of fronts all the way from the neck. Finish by knitting a pattern of lace all around the sacque, and knit collar to match. Put ribbon around the neck and sleeves and you will have "A thing of beauty and a joy forever."—A READER OF THE BLADE, Laurel, Indiana.

Correspondence.

CHILDREN AND FANCY WORK.—I wish to add my sanction the views of "Clarissa" on lying, in the BLADE. I also think it very wrong to allow scholars to report themselves perfect or imperfect, as regards whispering, etc. I think it a swift and sure method of causing children to learn to lie. I would say to young teachers, and to older ones who do not know better, I beg of you don't place temptation in the way of innocent little ones, don't give a weak, sensitive little child credit for having more moral courage than you would perhaps have under circumstances trying to you as this is to them.

And to mothers: Don't whip your children for breaking dishes, etc. So many mothers are apt to do this, few children break dishes through wantonness or carelessness, but their little hands are as yet unskilled and it takes practice to learn to handle the china and glass without accident. I have had very little broken by my four children who have learned to wash and wipe dishes, and this is the way I manage: It is the oft repeated injunction "be very careful, now," softly spoken, and how tightly and carefully the little hands hold on to the cups and plates, and how ambitious they will be to do well. Think how utterly helpless is a little child. Dependent upon those in whose care it is not only for food and clothes, but for the formation of character, morals, habits, manners, health, and even life itself. I for one don't believe in whipping children except in very rare cases which I might name had I space.

But I want to tell the ladies of the HOUSEHOLD how they may make a very nice comfortable, or puff, as they are called, in this way: Take for the outsides, cheese cloth or scrim, and after laying the batting as thickly as you wish it, knot it with blue or pink or red zephyr, in place of wrapping yarn. They are very light and do not slip off the bed as other material does. Are especially nice for a spare bed. I am making a rug that is very beautiful, and which I may describe some future time.

But the work I am now most interested in is the French decorative painting, with which I am ornamenting so many articles. A large satin pincushion has been made very lovely by a spray of the blue forget-me-nots and a plain white glass china toilet set. I have decorated with bunches and sprays of flowers, so bright and natural as to make a very lovely toilet set, with but very little expense of time or money. I intend ornamenting some plaques, panels, wall banners and oilcloth splashers, lamp shades, plates, vases, etc. I might tell the sisters how they might, with but little time and expense, brighten their homes with this work, but cannot without giving a free ad. to the venders of the materials. I will not agree to furnish the 119,000 BLADE readers with the information, but will be safe, I guess, if I say to anyone wishing information, address me with stamp. I will close by saying that I am a new-comer, and am sorry my name is so inappropriate.—MRS. KATIE HALT-BY-THE-WAY, Box 18, Hartford, Mich.

OF INTEREST ABOUT CALIFORNIA.—I have read in the HOUSEHOLD many different opinions of California, each of which was doubtless the result of experience. The sun never shone on a better or fairer country, but it is just as easy to make a bad investment in this state as in any other. For instance, if a man buy 20 acres of land adapted only to grain, and planted it in trees or vines, he will make a miserable failure; yet several have done so under my observation. Others buy cheap land, find it as poor as it is cheap, and fail to make anything, so they leave and say that the soil of California is very poor. Let me say right here that you will have to pay a good price for fine fruit land near a ready market. In this vicinity there is a market for every thing we raise and unimproved land sells for $75 per acre. Considering that 20 acres of fruit land will yield on an average an income equal to 160 acres of grain, this is not a big price, for this same land in bearing sometimes reaches two or three hundred dollars per acre. That this county enjoys the reputation of being one of the best in the state is too well known for discussion. The climate is all that is claimed for it. We have no tornadoes, floods or thunderstorms and one has a sense of peace and security, while a fruit farm is just the place to bring up a family of children; the girls find plenty of employment drying, picking and packing fruit. I presume this to be the reason that all the servant girls come from the east. Now if you have little or no money there are better places for you than California, but if you can buy and can equip 20 acres or more, with some surplus money for provisions, the first year you will succeed. You can plant potatoes, corn, etc., between the rows of trees the first two years, and keep about 100 brown leghorn hens and make a living. You will get a crop of grapes and peaches the third year, and were a farm in California no better than a good eastern farm it will have the additional value of beautiful surroundings in a fine climate, for a home in this country is a luxury, and a paying one if one makes a good investment.

Nearly every ranch here has its grove of eucalyptus or gum trees. It is said that no malaria will exist near them. Should think they would thrive in the South; besides being a pretty tree, the wood is valuable for fuel, and a handful of the leaves, being so full of oil, will start a fire quickly as kerosene. A tea made of the leaves is an excellent remedy for rheumatism. Some of the prettiest little book-marks and Christmas cards I ever saw were made by a young lady here. She dried the leaves and painted little scenes in black and white on the right side, a leafless branch with two little snowbirds, looking so cold, in a snowstorm, being one of the designs; the leaves are very tough, graceful in shape, and receive the paint nicely.

If the lady who wished a remedy for the chills will send me her address I will send her something, free, that will cure her, and they will not return either. If she addresses Ferndell Farm, Santa Rosa, Sonoma county, Cal., it will reach me.

WHAT CAN HE DO?—What is a man to do when, past middle life, in poor health, with no income and no immediate prospect of any, and only the little savings of a life of toil and hardship, he sees daily, hourly, on all sides of him in his home the evidences of waste and extravagance on the part of his family, from his little 7-year-old to those full grown, and can readily calculate to a mathematical certainty the day when his slender means will be exhausted, and he and they become beggars? Must he continue promptly and willingly to supply their wants, or refusing to do so, bear the accusation of failing to provide for his family; or what must he do when teaching, example, entreaty, pleading, all are tried in vain, and he realizes that through their heedless folly and reckless waste and extravagance, his own family is ruining him and themselves? Will any one who feels an interest in this matter please answer?—A DISTACTED HUSBAND AND FATHER.

THE HEART'S SUNSHINE.—Will Miss Bouton accept my thanks for her valuable home talk a week or two ago? Oh, if we would only learn always to make the best of everything, how much happier we should be. Could I wield the pen like "Moss Rose," or other sisters of the HOUSEHOLD, I should like to tell of my own home—how I am striving with God's help to bring up my three children. From their infancy I have taught them from this text: "Love one another," and now they are nearly grown. I feel that my teaching has not been in vain, for I have the satisfaction of having a very peaceful, happy home. I have often thought it must be hard, indeed, for a mother to be happy with quarrelsome, disobedient children. I hope the home talks may be continued.—MRS. J. M. CHAINE.

MISTAKES.—Often it is useless to advert to errors that have crept into articles that have been published and read. But I certainly did not aim to tell the HOUSEHOLD that the poet Burns left to the world a sick legacy, as I have done in my article on "The Worth of a Letter," that appeared in the BLADE three weeks ago. The word "sick" should have been "rich." In the sentence, "This fame was mostly posthumous," the word *this* should be *his*. I slandered the old Scotch woman. She did not say what is there laid to her charge. She did not say "Dear Rob," but "Poor Rob," and being Scotch, she pronounced the word "puir." But I have little hope of setting the matter right now, and I shall be compelled to bear the consequences of all those mistakes. I do not call on the HOUSEHOLD often, and I do not want to render myself disagreeable when I do call, and I was sorry that I had to incur regret, etc., by my carelessness in preparing the manuscript.—MOSS ROSE, Science Hill, Pulaski County, Ky.

Inquiries.

1st. Will the editor, or some kind reader of the BLADE, tell me what to do for my house plants? A green worm is working on them, and the leaves turn yellow and drop off. 2d. Also, when is the best time to break up clover sod to prevent worms from working on the corn? 3d. What will prevent hair from coming out, and what will make it grow in length? 4th. What is the best plan of keeping seed corn through the winter?—CAD, A FARMER'S GIRL.

Single women are scarce in Montana, and it is hard to get help in caring for children or the house; I would like to correspond with a steady, intelligent girl, over 20 years of age, who is willing to come West and do housework.—MRS. CYRUS T. COLLIER, of Deep Channel Mines, near Bedford, Jefferson county, Mont.

I have looked anxiously for directions for making crazy or star crocheting. Will some one please send directions?—A. V. EVANS.

Please give a young greenhorn some advice: 1. What would be a proper expression to use in asking a young lady to escort her home from church? 2. Should I accompany her into the house on reaching her home, or just to the gate or door, providing I don't want to sit for a while. 3. What should I say upon leaving her?

I have a splendid recipe for making ink, and will give it if any one wants it.—GREENHORN.

1. Say, "Can I have the pleasure of seeing you home this evening?" 2. Leave her at the door after seeing that she gets in without trouble. 3. Lift your hat and say "good night." The HOUSEHOLD will be glad of a recipe for ink.—ED.

I would like a recipe for solid cocoanut cake to put grated cocoanut in. I have tried so long to get one, and have failed so far to get a good one.—FANNIE HUGHES.

Our correspondent will find out what she wants to know about the story by writing directly to the paper mentioned.—ED.

I am troubled with a weakness of the kidneys which is very unpleasant and inconvenient. I am now nearly 16 years old, and when I was six I had the spinal fever and have had this trouble ever since. We have tried doctors' medicine and everything we have heard of, but without relief. Now, if any one has a remedy they will confer a great favor on me by sending it to the HOUSEHOLD.—CARRIE C.

Will Miss Bouton be so kind as to tell me if the toilet gloves mentioned in "Health and Beauty," require to be of a certain texture? She doesn't mention if they should be of kid or cloth. Would like to know how to make a pretty lamp mat; also frames for mottoes?—DORIS.

The gloves used are usually made of kid, because they are firmer than cloth and yet elastic.—ED.

Will the editor please tell us what is a key-board and its use? It is generally among the list of wedding gifts.—L. O. C., Ossian, Ind.

It is, we suppose, what is often called a key-rack. A piece of thin board is covered with plush and then gilt hooks are screwed into it and something fastened upon it to hang it up by. It is used to hang the keys on which most persons have to their various belongings, and also for the button hook. You can suit yourself as to shape, although they are commonly rectangular. Small rolling pins are covered and the hooks put on, and there are many varieties of form.—ED.

Will the reader of the HOUSEHOLD kindly state the usual salaries of teachers in Michigan and in some of the Western states?

I have small brothers and sisters depending upon me for support and would be willing to go elsewhere if I could do better.—ROSE THORNTON.

1. In beginning a correspondence, which should write first, lady or the gentleman?

2. If a gentleman should be visiting with you, is it improper for a young lady to spend a short time in conversing with him in his room?—LAURA.

1. The gentleman. 2. The proper place for you to converse together is the parlor or family sitting room. Most decidedly it is not his apartment.—ED.

I would like to ask if any of your many readers can tell me how to clean and cure a white ostrich plume.—A DYER, Pomeroy, W. T.

Will some of the members of the HOUSEHOLD tell me what ails my bird? One of her feet is bent right in under so she stands on the top of her foot. She seems well every other way. She is a beautiful singer and I hate to loose her. Also, what ails my rose bush? I have it in a box in the house, but the leaves have a white mold all over them.—F. A. H.

Answers to Inquiries.

"S. T. H.," if your Caladium is Esculentum, or Elephant's Ear, cut the tops or rather leaves off and put away in dry dirt; if Caladium Arboreum keep growing; give as much light as possible.—FLORA.

I often read in the BLADE the account of what old ladies can do in piecing quilts and the large number some of them contain, but I have not noticed or seen any account of the quilting of quilts. My mother in one year has quilted eleven all alone. She will be 80 years old in February next. Some of them are very fine, flowered in different ways. She has a quilt to be quilted belonging to a lady in Nebraska, which contains 6,226 pieces, and was pieced by her in her 90th year. I would like to hear from others in regard to the quilting as well as piecing of quilts. October 27 was the 53d wedding anniversary of my parents. Three years ago they had their golden wedding.—MRS. S. P. MCQUAID, Winona, Ill.

Will you please print my recipe for packing sausage meat, so it will keep during the summer? I have been requested by Mrs. George Drake to send it to her. I thought by sending it to the HOUSEHOLD it might benefit others. After the meat is seasoned I generally let them stand a day or two. If they are in skins, or in cakes, I put them on and fry them nearly done, so the water is all cooked out; then I pack them in jars and pour the hot lard over them so as to cover them. Between each layer of sausage also sprinkle a little salt and pepper on them each time. I use the same lard I fry them in to pour over them. Keep them covered with lard on the top of the meat and I think there will be no trouble in keeping them as long as any one would wish.—MRS. MARY J. CARD, Wenona, Ills.

Our little boy was very badly burned by running into the ash heap at the mill. His feet were burned all over up to his ankles. This is what healed him: Take equal parts of sweet oil and bees-wax, put it in a pan on the stove until it is melted, then pour into an old teacup and add the same amount of turpentine, stirring all the time until cold to thoroughly mix it. It is to be spread thinly on clean cloths twice a day if the burn is very bad. He was able to wear his shoes in less than two weeks, although the skin all came off.—SARAH, Mo.

Seeing the inquiry in regard to Greek valerian, we farmers' wives know it by the name of bluebell, a beautiful little flower that comes up very early in the spring in very rich meadows or in rich, low woodland, and dies out about the first of August. I have given the HOUSEHOLD the remedy several times. If those who are afflicted with throat diseases knew from experience as much as I do, they would value it more than gold. I have considerable of it on hand, and if there is any one afflicted with a cough from any cause, and cannot get the roots, I will spare as long as they last.—MARTHA M. COPE, Copesville, Harrison County, Ohio.

To "Cow Boy," recipe for custard pie and jelly roll: For one pie, take 2 eggs, 1 tablespoonful flour, 3 tablespoonfuls sugar, ½ cupful sweet milk. Beat sugar, eggs and flour together and then add the milk. Flavor with lemon or nutmeg. Bake in one crust. For the roll: Take 3 eggs, 1½ cupfuls sugar, ¾ cupful butter, ½ cupful sweet milk, 2½ cupfuls flour, 1½ teaspoonful baking powder. Bake in a common bread pan, and spread any kind of jelly on it and roll while hot. Have the oven moderately hot.—ASHMORE, ILL.

Some one asks how to remove mildew. The following will give satisfaction. I have tried it: Chloride of lime will remove mildew from cotton cloth or linen. A large teaspoonful of the fresh chloride is stirred into a quart of water and strained. The cloth is dipped in the solution, and laid in the sunlight for a few minutes. If this is not effective the dipping should be repeated. This will not injure the cloth, if sufficiently weak, and the cloth is well rinsed in clear water, as soon as the spots are discharged. Chloride of lime can be obtained at a drug store.—FRANCES GOULDING, Alton, Ill.

"Afflicted Parents," my little girl had fits and we called in the doctors, and they could not give any cause for them. One of the neighbors told us to get peony root and make tea and let her drink it. It does not make any difference what kind it is so it is that which grows in the yard. When she was going into a fit, we gave it to her, and it checked it. She has not had any since then. If the child's mother wants any further information, address—MRS. JANE HACKETT, Gorming, Adams Co., Iowa.

In answer to the inquiry whether Greek valerian has any other name would say it has. Like many other plants it is known by different names in different places, though in Botany it is known by polemonium reptans, or Greek valerian. Three years ago I sent this remedy to the HOUSEHOLD with a positive knowledge of its virtue in lung trouble. And since that time have learned the several names by which it is called, some of which I will give for the benefit of those wishing to learn about it. One lady in the West wrote me that she always kept it in her house to break up the ague; hence she called it ague plant. Another cough weed, and others sweet root, and bluebells, while others have it in their flower beds, not having the least knowledge of its worth as a medicine, and were it for nothing but the bloom in early spring it would pay, for they often blossom as early as March in warm, sunny places in the woods. It is a wild plant, and is used by the Indians for catarrhal sore throat or bronchial trouble. It cannot be excelled. It is kept by some druggists, and some seem to know nothing about it.—SARAH D. BROSIUS, Tiffin, O.

In answer to the inquiry, Can you raise silk worms in latitude 44°? yes, anywhere, if you only keep the room 75° of heat. There is nothing that the silk worm feeds upon but osage and mulberry that I ever read of. 'Tis not expensive and takes from three to four years to grow large enough to feed worms. It takes six weeks to feed silk worms.—MRS. C. V. BROWN, O. I. S., Lancaster, O.

Recipes.

Grape Marmalade—Amber Color.—Separate the skins and pulps of the grapes and cook the pulps until the seeds separate, strain it, and to four quarts of pulp add two quarts of sour apples, measured after cooking, the grated rind of three good lemons and nine pounds of sugar; let it get hot before the sugar is put in, and cook for half an hour.—*Ex.*

Grape Marmalade—Red Color.—Boil the skins of the grapes and strain them through a coarse cloth or jelly bag; to 3 quarts of juice add 3 quarts of sour apples, the juice and pulp of 4 lemons, 1 oz. of stick cinnamon and 7 pounds of sugar; break the cinnamon in small pieces; tie it in a spice bag made of fine white net or muslin; let all get hot together and then add the sugar, stirring well until it is dissolved; cook for half an hour after it begins to boil; take out the spice bag when the flavor suits. To be put up in bowls like jam and covered with paper after it is cold. Will keep for years. About 1½ pecks of good sour apples and 25 pounds of grapes will make the two kinds of marmalade given above. The apples should be cooked the day before.—M. A.

Very Nice Sponge Cake.—Two cupfuls of white sugar, 4 eggs, beat separately; 2 cupfuls of sifted flour, in which put 2 teaspoonfuls of baking powder; ¾ of a cupful of hot water; be sure and pour water in last, and drop in a little at a time. Flavor with lemon.

Excellent Cookies.—Five cupfuls sifted flour—rub into it 1 cupful butter—3 cupfuls powdered sugar, and 1 handful Caraway seeds, 1 beaten egg, 1 cupful sour milk with 1 teaspoonful soda. Flour enough to roll. Other flavoring can be used if preferred.

Good Ginger Snaps.—One cupful molasses and 1 cupful butter brought to a boil; then add 1 cupful sugar, 1 tablespoonful ginger, two beaten eggs, flour enough to roll. Roll thin as a knife blade, and bake quick. Keep in tin box.—E. E. H.

Gold and Silver Cake.—For the yellow take yolks of 3 eggs, 2 cupfuls yellow sugar, ½ cupful of butter, ⅔ cupful of milk (sweet) flour to stiffen, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, flavor to taste. For the white, whites of 3 eggs, 1½ cupfuls granulated sugar, ½ cupful butter, ⅔ cupful sweet milk, flour, baking powder and flavoring same as for yellow.—ELLA HARMON, Edgerton, Kan.

Cure for Quinsy.—The outside skin of onions baked in an oven until dry, and then smoked in a new clay pipe.

Cure for Weakness of the Bladder.—Dark red onions baked with the skins on. When done remove the skins, put butter, pepper and salt on the onions; then eat them every day. They cured my little girl. I hope some one will try this and report.—MRS SUSAN NARRIATT.

Cholera Morbus.—Home remedies.—If there is no vomiting the case is easily managed. Proceed like this: The first symptom is generally sickness at the stomach. This will often subside of itself by the patient keeping entirely quiet. If not, sew a lump of camphor gum in a thin piece of muslin, and bind it on the pit of the stomach. For the pain in the bowels give a level teaspoonful of soda in a half tumbler of water. This may be followed by warm ginger tea if the patient is chilly. The dose of soda can be repeated in an hour with benefit, if the pains return.

For the Diarrhœa.—After the stomach and bowels are evacuated put a teaspoonful of soda in a tumbler of water and one of flour in a teacup, wet the flour, then fill the cup with water and stir up. Give a teaspoonful of each every hour, the soda first always. Take it all up before stopping. If the patient is cold warm applications should be made to the bowels and extremities. If feverish, bathe the body, parts at a time, to avoid fatigue, with towels, wrung out of tepid water. A swallow or two of cold water occasionally will do no harm. For the vomiting patient, if robust, I would try immersion in hot water, or a hot sitz bath, with hands and feet deep in hot water. This will often relax the system when nothing else will. If the patient is quieter in ten minutes, let remain in the bath 20 or 30 minutes; on the contrary, if not better in ten minutes take out as soon as it injures if it does not benefit. Water is a powerful agent and must be employed only with care. Should the vomiting cease by the use of the water, return to bed, cover warmly, and leave very quiet until the stomach is settled, when the above formula can be used for further treatment.—TRIED AND TRUE.

Our Young Folks.

BLADE TEMPERANCE LEGION

MOTTO: *Of Ourselves we will be Masters.*

Pledge.

WE DO HEREBY PROMISE OURSELVES THAT FROM THIS TIME UNTIL WE ARE 21 YEARS OLD WE WILL NOT TASTE INTOXICATING LIQUORS OF ANY KIND, AND WE WILL EXERT ALL OF OUR INFLUENCE TO PREVENT THEIR USE BY OTHERS. WITNESS OUR NAMES:

ST. JOSEPH, TENN. Edgar Mcdath.
HAZELTON, KAN. C Cunningham, P Cunningham, W Cunningham, J Cunningham, Ned Cunningham, S Cunningham.
JONESVILLE, FLA. P H S Jerne, Annie Jerne, C F Jerne.
ROCK HOUSE, CAL. C Patterson, Jessie Patterson, Tilla Patterson.
MOBERLY, MO. Wm E Robinson.
CULBERTSON, NEB. Blanche Benedict.
BOLCKOW, MO. Minnie Burns, Kittie Burns, Maggie Hendry, Pandora Floyd, Lora McCarty, Alma Richardson, Hattie Kinaison, Carrie Potter, Vira Harris, Oscar Harris, By'n Williamson, L Williamson, Chloe Carson, Endell Meek, Minta Frearick, Stella Wertz, Allie Goforth, Eda Horaby, Bertha Stephens, Nora Blithe, Lois Gregory.
WINCHESTER, ILL. Charles Hamm, Willie J Peak, Joseph C Peak, Claud Thomas, Jennie Peak, Eben Zarntien, May Hamm, Fannie Smith, Fannie Coats, Frank Vanmeter, Willie R Peak, Mattie Hamm, Mary Hamm, James H Hamm, Edwin F Hamm.
SIDNEY, MICH. Addie Bartlett, Silas Bartlett, Earl Olin, Alta Glimore, I C Gallagher, Wm H Gilmore, Chas J Olin, Polly Gallegher.
FAIRPLAINS, MICH. Joseph Gallagher.
SHERIDAN, MICH. Annie Gallagher.
GLASGOW, IOWA. Emma Huston, Jennie Taylor, Mary B Swope, Eva Heer, Anna Heer, Julia Taylor, Jessie Conder, Louisa Kunath, Frank Heer, Clarence Turner, James Turner, Willie Conder, Jas K Fairchild, Arthur Sturgis.
HICKSVILLE, O. Cecil R Deardorff.
CARLTON. C E Carpenter, H B Carpenter, jr, J M Carpenter, Lucy Carpenter.
BELLEVILLE, KAS. Frank Whitney, Lee E Whitney, Ruby Whitney, Jesse R Whitney, B M Whitney, Roy Whitney, Guy Whitney.
NICHOLSON, KAS. Bertha Whitney.
MONTOUR, IOWA. Carrie Isbell, Albin Isbell, Essie Berry, Mary Kellogg, Tillie Kellogg, R S Stephenson.
NEW MOORFIELD, O. M A Tavenner, Mary E. Hause.
DANA, IND. Myrtle Fillinger, E Fillinger, Hallie Fillinger.
CANTON, O. F A Christenson, Mary Christenson, G Christenson.
WARREN, ILL. Arthur Justus.
REASON, ILL. Elmer Lollars, Rebecca Evans, Edward Evans, Lucy O'Hare, Hattie Estes, R Montgomery, Chas Evans, Maud Estes, W. Montgomery, Thomas Odell, Mirta Estes, Minnie Estes, Nellie Evans, Lillie Evans.
YORKVILLE, ILL. Willie Lewis.
GLOBE CITY, ARIZ. Louisa McLane, Olive F Tidwell, S O Windes, M J McLane, Allen C McLane, Nellie Tidwell.
GREENSBORO, IND. Lee Grunden, Walter Grunden.
TIE SIDING, WY. Josie Pennock, C M Pennock.
ANDREWS, IND. Jessie O Wilson, Archie C Wilson, Ada J Forbes, Edgar N Forbes, Claudie G Forbes, Jennie M Forbes, Loyal J Moore, Blanche Clay.
MIDLAND CITY, ILL. May Marvel, Frank Marvel.
WYKOFF, MINN. Harry A Baker, Mary Langar, Maggie Ploof, Hattie F Baker, Jassie M Baker.
IOWA CITY, IA. Pearl Stephens.
KLINBECK, IA. Pessie Brown, Agnes Brown, Judith M Polley.
ESKRIDGE, KAN. Clifton Rinehart, Pearlie Rinehart, Curtis Rinehart.
M'FARLAND, O. J McFarland, H McFarland, Agnes Henesy, Alice Henesy, Julia Henesy, Freddie Mast, D Mcfarland, Sallie McFarland, Nellie Neer, B Lippincott.
WASHINGTON, IA. Willie Adair, Fannie Alberson, Vida Alberson, Jennie Britton, Bertha Ball, Mary Bowers, C Cunningham, Nellie Hebner, Inez Holden, Carrie Kyle, Maud Moothart, Emma McCall, Belle McKune, Louie Kellogg, Stella Nichols, C Nelswanger, J Nelswanger, O Nelswanger, Jennie Parr, Emma Rava, Jessie Snouse, Ethel Snouse, Mattie Samson, Tirza Stephens, Frank Stephens, Carrie Scofield.
CORDEN, ILL. M A Coleman, Jno W Peterson, C L Peterson, Rosetta H Cutt.
PERRYSVILLE, O. Lottie C Eddy, Mary O Eddy, Clara B Ayres.
LE ROY, N. Y. Wheeler C Carey.
HIGHLAND CENTER, IOWA. Perrin N Moody.
GREENBORO, IND. Nellie Greender, Maud Stickley.
MYRON, IA. Jessie M Meikle, Eliza M Meikle.
OSSIAN, IND. Grace Chalfant, Sadie Koons, Birdie Beatz, L Salsbury, Jno G Lepper, Almira Allen, H Wilmington, Wm Gallagher, Susie Double, Laura Chapp, Ella Tiston, Willie Lavis, Rosa Crammitt, Anna Vandaman, Mattie Lepper, Ell Kielnknight, Minnie Nevis, Arthur Reider, Willie Yaunes, Lela Hanna, Grace Wilson, Hampton Roe, Harry Hunter, J Gardner, Eli Crammitt, Lottie Nans, Willie E Goff, Lafayette Allen, Jas D Gorrell, Frederick Metts, Emma C Chapp, Eva K Chapp, Willie Scott, Clark E Chapp, Mary Reider, Alvia Potee.
HYATTVILLE, O. Edith Huston, Oliver P Webster, Mattie Webster, Lewis P Webster, Ernest Webster.
TOLEDO, O. Willie Jenne.
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. Emma N Hubbs, Lena L Bell, Mamie Clark, Helen L Jewell, Cora E Hubbs.
ANTWERP, O. Jno S Dalton, Anna L Dalton, Bertha I Dalton, Hannah Lane, Ora Applegate, Anna R Murphy, Ella Harris, Minnie Seely, Nettie Shelb, Carrie Longberry, Frank Applegate.
ROBBINS, MICH. C H Watterson, J M Watterson, J A Watterson, G F Watterson.
MURRAYSVILLE, ILLINOIS. Minnie Wright, Mattie E Wright, Chas J Wright, Sadie Million.
SILVER LAKE, IND. M F Rittenhouse, A M Rittenhouse.
NO PLACE GIVEN. Mary Williams, Nora Williams, Susie Williams, Alfred Williams, Alma Williams.
ADAMS CENTER, NY. Edith M Lord.
NO PLACE GIVEN. Myrtle Carter, Elmer Carter.
VILLISCA, IA. Emory Starr, Lab'n Holland, H Wartendyke, Oscar Starr, Bert Bennare, Wilber Bennare, Bert Stephens, Jas Carlisle, Collie Baker, Chas Stephens, James Baker, Mary Starr, L Fredericks, Ella Stephens, Milo Layne, Jodie Mishell.
BURGESS, IA. G H Kellogg, D N Kellogg, Bessie L Kellogg, Lena M Cram, Leon H Cram, Eldon C Cram, W H Hurlburt, C M Hurlburt.
CUMBERLAND, IA. C A Worthington.
EAGLEVILLE, CAL. Maud Whittlesey, Fred Whittlesey, S Whittlesey.
WORTHINGTON, MINN. R H Torrance, Jennie Torrance.
WINAMAC, IND. Frank Warne, Minnie L Warne, Geo A Warne, Walter Borders, Fred Borders, Chas Borders, Ruth S Ash, Edith C Ash.
FIFE LAKE, MICH. Mary Dewey, Orley Hager, Birt Hager, Lavina Dewey, Elwin Dewey, Wilber Dewey, Fred Thorn, Adda Shepard, Ada A Myers, El Quackenbush, Geo Boynton, Belle Boynton, Nellie Caulkins, Alice Elliott, Clara Elliott, Emma Parsons, Allen W Carr, Roswell H Reed.
WITHERUP, PA. Ada Pryer, Sadie Pryer.
SANDUSKY, O. Cora Hornig, Jessie Hornig, Arthur Hornig, Frank Hornig.
WAVERLY, KAS. Cari Dugleman, Anna Dugleman.
DOWTY, ALA. Silas E Powers, Elmira A Powers, Abner N Powers, Loren O Powers, Cooper Givens, Rolfe Givens, Wm Wynn, Lillie Wynn.
RODNEY, MICH. Charles E Earl, R M Westcott, P S Westcott, Pearl A Westcott, C O Thompson, G L Thompson, Ethel Harrington, Mary Harrington, Freddie Peterson, Nettie Lintimuta, George L Ipu, James Harvy.
CASTROVILLE, CAL. Harry McIntyre, Hattie McIntyre.
HOME CITY, KAS. Gertie Crane.
SPRINGWATER, NY. Geo C Peabody, Emma Peabody.
GRAVITY, IA. C F Swander.
MOXAHALA, O. Perlie E Berry.
AMES, KAS. Ada Honey.
MANATEE, FLA. Ella R Bartholf, Mollie Bartholf, Willie Bartholf, Minnie Bartholf.
ESTELLA, MICH. Mattie Woodard.
ST. LOUIS, MICH. Edna O Brown, S L Anderson, Gracie E Gay, Bessie M Osborne, Thos E Brown, Enos S Dutcher, Frank Skinner, Jennie L Skinner.
LUCKEY, O. Amelia S Holden, Wilson T Holden, Fred M Holden.
MIDDLETON, PA. Trixie R Moore, Walter C Moore.

Names this week, 385. Total, 1,332.

OUR LEGION.

Once more we shall have to beg our young folks to be patient. We are putting in their names as fast as possible, and in the order as to time in which they were received.

Frequently the names come, and the place of residence is not given. Try and be careful to write distinctly the town and state, or we cannot know where you live. Put signatures only upon one side of the paper, as it helps very materially in getting them ready to be put in type.

Let the good work go on.

SLUMBER-LAND.

BY ADELAIDE SAMSON.

O baby mine, the night is here,
The night that drifts us slowly near
The realms of Slumber-land.

Gently the waters ebb and flow,
Creeping through nodding lilis of snow,
That border Slumber-land.

Mother's arms are the sails and boat,
And mother's voice the winds that float
Your bark to Slumber-land.

Beautiful dreams, instead of sands,
Fleeting visions people the strands
Of far-off Slumber-land.

Sleepy sands that creep into eyes
Ever so open, ever so wise,
Wafted for Slumber-land.

Hush! I'm sure you are almost there,
Breathing the drowsy, mystic air
That floats through Slumber-land.

Now a kiss on the rosy face,
Just to show we have won the race—
The race to Slumber-land.

THE HOUSE THAT JIMMY BUILT; OR, THE FREAK OF A CYCLONE.

BY ALICE WELLINGTON ROLLINS.

"Papa! papa! come and see my house!"

Jimmy was quite out of breath with running to catch papa. He had seen him galloping over the prairie, and had run with all his might to attract his attention. He had been wanting to show papa the house for ever so long, but it was quite a distance from their own "real house" where they all lived, and this was the first time papa happened to ride in that direction.

For Kansas children do not have to play in a "yard." They have miles upon miles of play-ground, and, indeed, could not probably walk away from their mothers' sight if they walked a good deal of the afternoon. The children had talked a great deal about Jimmy's house, but neither papa nor mamma had had leisure yet to go and look at it.

Now, however, papa, attracted suddenly by the wild little figure running after him making signs and screaming, turned his horse in that direction, and rode slowly round and round the house without saying a word.

It was a great disappointment, for the children had expected him to be so pleased, as he was always sure to be when they had worked patiently and accomplished something really ingenious. They had prided themselves especially on their house, and it was very evident that papa disapproved of it.

"I'm afraid it isn't very safe, Jimmy."

"Safe, papa! Why, just see how strong it is."

"I know it looks so; but if it should cave in suddenly, you would all be smothered inside of it, and you are too far from home for us to know anything about it in case anything did happen."

By this time you will want to know what Jimmy's house was made of.

It was only an old straw stack that had been standing just in that spot for several years, and had settled gradually, so that it was almost as stiff as stone. But the cattle had eaten great holes into it on the sides, and one of these holes was so large that it had suggested to Jimmy to pull out more of the straw, and make a real cave in the middle of the stack. He had done it very nicely and the straw had not loosened at all, apparently, except just where he had pulled it out; but papa was afraid it might fall in some time, and at any rate it would be too great a risk to run.

So the children were forbidden to play in it any more.

About a month afterward, when even the children had almost forgotten their disappointment, they were all terrified by the coming of a cyclone.

I can not hope to make you understand how awful a thing a cyclone is. You have read about cyclones, perhaps, but you can never begin to know what terrible things they are unless you have lived through one. It is not merely a frightful storm; it is almost like some great winged, living demon swooping down upon the defenseless earth in a whirling cloud, and gathering up in its terrible clutches men, women and children, stone house, great trees, barns, fences, cattle, iron implements—everything that comes in its way. Nothing is too heavy for it to lift, or too strong for it to break; it has been known to scoop up the water out of the wells and leave them dry.

Dazed with terror, Mr. Harris caught up the baby and ran out of the house; for they all knew that the stone house, firmly as it was built, would be no protection to them; and it would be worse to be buried under its ruins than even to be caught up by the cyclone and whirled away in its fierce grasp till it should be tired of holding them, and let them drop from its awful fingers, perhaps miles away, and certainly widely separated from each other. But once free from the dangerous house, what could be done? Almost every one in countries where they are liable to cyclones builds a "dug out," *i. e.*, a sort of little hut dug out from the side of the hill. The cyclone can not blow down a hill, and as it blows over it, the frightened inmates are quite safe. But Mr. Harris had unwisely kept putting off building a "dug-out" till after the ploughing, or the planting, or the mowing, or the harvesting; and now the dreaded storm was upon them, and they had no sort of shelter from it.

"Papa," said Jimmy, suddenly, "come to my house."

To this day Mr. Harris can not tell exactly why he ran to Jimmy's house. Certainly, if he had stopped to think about it, it would have seemed absurd to expect safety in a straw stack when you could not reasonably hope for it behind stone walls. But it was at least something to do, and there was nothing else to be done; so they all ran, ran, ran, as fast as they could to the deserted stack. There was room in Jimmy's house for the whole family, and they were soon sheltered in it.

Outside, raging around them, they could hear the fearful crash and din as the cyclone did its destroying work. But it was at least a comfort that they were all together, and that they could not see the sickening color, greenish-black, of the frightful cloud, more like a living monster in its wrath than merely a force of nature, flecked with curling white here and there at the lower edge, curving and whirling slowly, then swiftly writhing round in the hollow space above, and springing suddenly down upon the earth as a hawk pounces on a chicken, boring, boring, boring into the ground like a great cruel auger, sparing nothing, and seizing, not like the hawk, that which it wants and has been taught by instinct to try and get at any cost, but that which it has no possible use for, merely with a wild and terrible instinct to destroy.

They listened, listened, listened, as it seemed to them for hours, though in reality it was only a few minutes. Then suddenly, with one swoop of its powerful folds, the storm cloud bent to the sturdy straw-stack doing its best to befriend its master and playmates. But it did not succeed in carrying off the stack. Why not, Mr. Harris cannot imagine to this day, when far firmer foundations than even the slowly settling base of the straw cone had yielded to its grasp. It only lifted off the upper half of the stack, as if it had sliced it in two with a knife, leaving the frightened family still safe in the lower half, though now that they had no roof there came pouring in upon them a terrible deluge of black mud, while they were bruised by falling timbers loosened from the clutch of the whirlwind just over their little cabin. A whirl, a roar, the flash and report of fearful lightning and thunder, a moment of murky blackness, and the cyclone was gone!

Then, indeed, they looked tremblingly at each other. They were all there, and no one was seriously hurt, though they were so begrimed with the shower of black mud that they could hardly recognize themselves. It seemed to have been driven into their very skin; many washings only removed the worst of it, and even then, Mr. Harris assures me, there was a grayness left which had to wear away gradually.

"You see, papa," said Jimmy, proudly, "my houses never cave in; they always cave out."

"True, my son. After this I will always employ you for my architect," said papa, stooping to kiss the lad whose "house" had kept safe from harm even the little helpless baby in its father's arms, though when the storm was over, and Mr. Harris looked for the splendid new threshing machine for which he had paid a thousand dollars the week before, it was nowhere to be found, though it was made of iron, and so heavy that I dare not try to estimate its weight. Several days after, it was reported that parts of the machine had been found scattered over the prairie, four or five miles from the place where it had been standing.

HAL'S MISFORTUNE.

SYDNEY DAYRE.

"Have you piled your wood, Hal?"

"No, not yet; but I'm just going to."

"Picked up your apples?"

"No; they won't take long."

"Father said we were to do our chores early, you know."

"Yes, I'm just going to."

But Hal kept on trying to make Carlo sit upright and hold a pipe in his mouth. The sitting up was a success as long as Carlo was held up, but he weakened down in a most provoking manner as soon as left to himself. The pipe fell to the floor and went to pieces just as Hal's father looked in at the shed door.

"All done, boys?"

"Yes, sir," said Hal's brothers, promptly.

"Well—almost," said Hal.

"The general and his staff, with a detachment of soldiers, are going to pass along the Winburg road this morning; I thought if you had all finished your work we might walk over there and see them. Hurry, then! there will be no time to lose."

"Hurrah! what a frolic!" The boys whose work was done ran to get ready. Hal knew better than to leave his work undone, for his father, with all his indulgence, was strict, and Hal had had enough disappointments through his heedless, dawdling habits to have taught him better.

"I'll help you," said little Tom kindly, as he made a rush to pick up the apples. They were soon gathered, but in poor order, and then Hal insisted on Tom's leaving him and going with the others.

"I'll catch you," he said. "I'll ride the pony and go 'cross lots."

He piled the wood, but so badly, in his hurry, that it fell down and had to be done over. Then, out of breath and fearing he would entirely lose the fine sight, he threw himself, coatless, hatless and shoeless, upon the pony's bare back and rode quickly across the fields.

"I won't go 'round by the bridge," he said to himself. "I'll go by Farmer Allen's ford; it'll shorten the way a great deal."

But as he came to the brook he saw that it was so much swollen by the late rains that he felt a little doubtful about the wisdom of trying to cross, and wished he had gone around by the bridge.

"But it's too late now," he said. "If I don't hurry up I shan't see a thing." He dashed in and urged the pony on.

"Hello, there!" cried a man's voice. "Don't you try to cross; it's too deep. Look out, now! there's a big hole right ahead of you; if you get in it's ten to one you'll never get out."

Hal reined back his pony, which was already floundering about as if in great doubt of his footing. From farther down the bank Farmer Allen came on his own horse, picking his way along the shallower places and growling at the folly and stupidity of boys.

"There!" he grumbled as he at last seized the pony and turned him the other way. "The next time you come foolin' round in deep water I'll leave you to get out as best you can—see if I don't."

In a very crestfallen spirit poor Hal turned the other way.

"If only the General's a little after time," he said, "perhaps I'll be there soon enough yet. I do believe I hear the drum and fife now. Get up, Pony!"

Pony did his best, but, alas! when Hal at last reached his brothers, whom he found in a state of delighted excitement, he could only catch a faint glimpse of nodding plumes over a cloud of dust in the far distance.

"O, if you had only been here. We cheered and waved our hats."

"And the General took off his hat to us."

"And I'm going to be a General myself some day," added Tom. "Such a horse as he had—and sword!"

"Always late, poor Hal!" said his father, looking pityingly at his boy's rueful face.

"When I'm a General," said Hal, pettishly, "I'll take my own time to do things, and not always have to be hurrying."

"If you are ever a General or any other great man, my boy, you will find it your first need to be prompt and diligent in all that you do. Be sure that no one who is a trifler and a laggard as a boy will ever be a great man or a good one, which is far better. A soldier of Christ must always be up and about his Master's business. If you ever expect to do him good and loyal service, Hal, you must make your first fight against the faults which beset you now. When you reach home go to your room and learn this verse:

"'Not slothful in business; fervent in spirit, serving the Lord.'"

The Sunday School.

The Suffering Savior.

LESSON 11, SUNDAY DEC. 13, 1885.

Golden Text.—The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.—Isa. 53: 6.

LESSON TEXT.

Isa. 43: 1-12.

1. Who hath believed our report? and to whom is the arm of the Lord revealed?
2. For he shall grow up before him as a tender plant, and as a root out of a dry ground: he hath no form nor comeliness; and when we shall see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him.
3. He is despised and rejected of men; a man of sorrows, and aquainted with grief; and we hid as it were our faces from him; he was despised, and we esteemed him not.
4. Surely he hath borne our griefs, and carried our sorrows; yet we did esteem him stricken, smitten of God, and afflicted.
5. But he was wounded for our transgressions, he was bruised for our iniquities; the chastisement of our peace was upon him; and with his stripes we are healed.
6. All we like sheep have gone astray; we have turned every one to his own way; and the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all.
7. He was oppressed, and he was afflicted yet he opened not his mouth; he is brought as a lamb to the slaughter, and as a sheep before her shearers is dumb, so he openeth not his mouth.
8. He was taken from prison and from judgment; and who shall declare his generation? for he was cut off out of the land of the living; for the transgression of my people was he stricken.
9. And he made his grave with the wicked, and with the rich in his death; because he had done no violence, neither was any deceit in his mouth.
10. Yet it pleased the Lord to bruise him; he hath put him to grief; when thou shalt make his soul an offering for sin, he shall see his seed, he shall prolong his days, and the pleasure of the Lord shall prosper in his hand.
11. He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied; by his knowledge shall my righteous servant justify many; for he shall bear their iniquities.
12. Therefore will I divide him a portion with the great, and he shall divide the spoil with the strong, because he hath poured out his soul unto death; and he was numbered with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.

ILLUSTRATIVE APPLICATIONS.

Who hath believed our report? (v. 1.) It is a blessed service to carry good news, to proffer good counsel, to give timely warning. But it is very trying to find only unwilling ears where there ought to be quick and ready attention. If in time of famine we should tell the starving of a supply of food, if we should go to prisoners unjustly confined and announce that the way to liberty was now open; if in a burning house we should point the inmates to a path of escape—and our report were disbelieved, so that the needy failed to avail themselves of the proffered help, how sad our hearts would be, notwithstanding our good message-bearing! If with a full understanding of another's requirements and possibilities we should suggest important counsel that is not deemed worthy of acceptance; if our deliberate warnings to an inexperienced person, young or old, of dangers with which we are but too familiar, are met by disbelief; if our best endeavors to help those whom we love, or in whom we are specially interested, fail through an unreadiness to count our message a true or wise one—how heavy is our burden of disappointment and regret! The tidings of salvation—of unconditional salvation to all who will receive it trustfully at the hands of Jesus—seem to many too good to be true. The wise counsel of the scriptures is not looked upon by all as really of pre-eminent importance. The warnings of spiritual danger are often scoffed at, or at the best questioned. Who hath believed God's message—to disbelieve which is death eternal?

When we see him, there is no beauty that we should desire him (v. 2) Even though it is true that real character always impresses itself on the face and finds expression in the whole look and bearing of the man, not all so read character as to understand from the appearance who are to be trusted, and who are worthiest of admiration. Many think more of a fair face than a strong one, and admire the show of peace rather than the signs of victorious struggle. The story is told of a boy who made sport in the street, of a man whose face was deeply scarred, and who learned afterwards, that those scars were made by the fire, when that man saved that boy at the risk of his own life, from a burning building. Those scars had a beauty in them to that boy, when he realized what they stood for. If we only knew at what bitter cost those deep lines were cut into some marred visage which has seemed unattractive to us, and to do for us and for ours, as would not otherwise be possible, we should find more in that face than the world sees there, and it would show to us its possessor as one to be all the more valued and trusted as our friend. We do not see a beauty to be desired in the face of Jesus when he comes to bring suffering and sorrow, or to call us to self-denying obedience; but it is then that his face has the very look we ought most to prize. The trouble is in our wrong standard of judgment, not in any fault or lack of his. That from which we shrink is the very thing which we ought most desire and rejoice in.

The Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all (v. 6.) There is much suffering in this world for other people's sins. Many a dear mother's heart aches—aches until it breaks—because of the misdeeds of her wayward and ungreatful boy. Many a child has lifelong sorrow and shame because of his father's crime and its consequences. Many a wife is in agony untold, is in a hell upon earth, because of her husband's faithlessness and brutality. But not none of this suffering by the innocent saves him who has sinned, or lightens his burden of transgression. Only One has ever been able to lift the sin from another by taking its weight on himself. Jesus alone saves us, in suffering for us; saves not those who are good, but those who are evil. It is those of us who are conscious of our iniquities who can have hope and rejoicing in the truth that Jesus Christ gave himself to be the Savior of sinners, and that "the Lord hath laid on him the iniquity of us all."

Yet he opened not his mouth (v. 7.) It is hard to keep silence when we are misunderstood or misrepresented, when we are slandered and falsely reproached. It is hard to hear stinging words of injustice, and never say a word in reply. Yet there are times when the followers of Jesus need to imitate the silence of Jesus under false accusation. Meekly and mutely bearing harsh words is often our most effective preaching and our most successful defense. To know when to be silent and to have strength to say nothing mark high attainment in Christian life. No speech is so eloquent as the speech of the closed lips, when the blood is hot with sudden anger, and the temptation is strong to give back bitter words for those which have been thrown in our faces. Lord, help us to keep our mouths shut—in the time for silence!

He shall see of the travail of his soul, and shall be satisfied (v. 11.) There is a peculiar joy from successful suffering for others. How much greater is a mother's joy in her child when her faithfulness in caring for him untiringly through a long a long sickness is rewarded by his saved life and restored health! And a mother's final satisfaction in her son's matured Christian manhood will always be in proportion to her painful and generous sacrifices in his behalf. Whatever we struggle for, gives us truest enjoyment according to its cost in our toils and self-denials and endurances for its attainment. Whether it be the conversion of a soul, the training of a scholar, the bringing of peace to a distracted household, the winning of a wise friendship, or the securing of comfort to one whom we love, and whose case seemed desperate—when we see at last the glad results of the travail of our soul, of the prayerful agonizing of our hearts, we shall be rejoiced, as we could not have been were the travail and agonizing less severe. What our Savior has undertaken for us, he will accomplish. At whatever cost is needful, he will compass his purpose in our behalf. And when his work for us is done, he will love us all the more for his sacrifices to win our salvation. He will love most, those of us to whom he has forgiven most—whose rescue has cost him the most; for in them "he shall see the travail of his soul, and be satisfied."—*H. Clay Trumbull, in Sunday School Times.*

Every Woman Knows Them.

The human body is much like a good clock or watch in its movements; if one goes too slow or too fast, so follow all the others, and bad time results; if one organ or set of organs works imperfectly, perversion of functional effort of all the organs is sure to follow. Hence it is that the numerous ailments which make woman's life miserable are the direct issue of the abnormal action of the uterine system. For all that numerous class of symptoms—and every woman knows them—there is one unfailing remedy, Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," the favorite of the sex.

The subscriptions for the relief of the Galveston fire sufferers now aggregate $110,000. The relief committee expects to be occupied for another month in applying the funds. Mayor Moore, of Kansas City, has contributed $300, which makes the total from that city $4,455.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared by a physician with special regard to health. No Ammonia, Lime or Alum.

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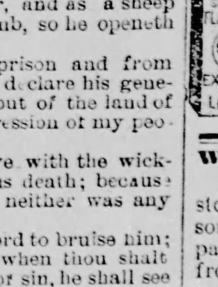

DR. PRICE'S SPECIAL FLAVORING EXTRACTS

Most Perfect Made.

Vanilla, Lemon, Orange, etc., flavor deliciously.

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CHICAGO. ST. LOUIS.

Would Do Credit to Charles Lamb.

A Minneapolis man told a reporter this story: A well-known gentleman, who is something of a practical joker, and I were passing a large dry goods store which fronts on Nicollet avenue. There, drawn up, were three or four teams, and among them a closed brougham, with the driver fast asleep on the box. Evidently the mistress was inside the store. Without a word the wag stole quickly up, and opening the carriage door carefully, slammed it suddenly to. In a moment the coachman straightened up and gazed down the avenue at the electric light-mast as if he had never seen anything so interesting in all his life. Then he stole a look over his shoulder and saw the wag standing hat in hand, apparently talking to some one inside the carriage. "Thank you; yes; good day," said the wag, and bowed himself gracefully away from the door—turning as he did to look up at the driver and say one word—"Home!" Yes, sir! tch! get up!" and off went the brougham—"home!" Where that "home" was, or who the mistress of the carriage was, or what she did when she came out of the store, or what the coachman did when he stopped at the door of "home" and found the carriage empty—all that only the coachman and lady know.

The Colored Doctor.

DOCTOR—I'm 'fraid Mrs. Brown, dis yah chile is 'flicted wid de Membranous Croup, an' de prognastication all seem to prognasticate in dat direcshun.

MRS. BROWN—Foah de lawd, am dat so! I had'n noticed dat de poah lam's brain was 'fected. Well, yo' cuan bun ob de brainousness an' I'll just knock dat Croup higher'n a kite wid a dose ob TAYLOR'S CHEROKEE REMEDY OF SWEE' GUM AN MULLEIN, foh I allus keep a vial in de cabin.

A French Story.

A French writer tells this remarkable incident of the French-Prussian war: A young officer of the French army was suspected of being a spy. One night his house was surrounded by German soldiers. Seeing that capture was inevitable, he handed a bundle of secret dispatches to his 10-year-old brother, with instructions to bury them, and under no circumstances tell where they were. Soon after the young officer was captured, together with his father. As the dispatches could not be found on the person of the prisoners, search was made for them. The little boy did not deny concealing them, but refused to reveal the place. His father and brother told him to remain firm, even though they should be killed before his eyes. Next morning the prisoners were led out to be executed. The boy still refused to tell where the dispatches were. Just then a terrible expression of agony passed over his face. The boy opened his mouth; a torrent of blood poured out of it. Investigation showed that he had bitten off his tongue, so great had been his temptation to speak and save his father and brother.

"Let me write the ballads of a nation," said a wise man, "and I care not who makes its laws." This is true, and it may also be said that the discovery of St. Jacobs Oil—the conqueror of pain, has been of more value in the world than the finding of a comet.

The Old Stone Mill at Newport.

Some repairs to the old stone mill at Newport, R. I., has just been completed. The upper walls were badly cracked, and for about two feet down from the top the old mortar almost entirely disappeared from between the stones. This portion has been relaid with Portland cement, the stones being removed individually and replaced in the original positions, and the joint being raked out roughly to preserve all the characteristics of rude rubble work. Where new stones were required they were selected from among the sea worn stones found on the beach, care being exercised to obtain the same class of slate and granite as used by the original builders. The top of the wall was carefully cemented over in a rounded form to keep off the rain. Where the walls were cracked bond stones have been inserted across the beams, and all the work made secure. The arches, piers and upper walling have been examined and all open joints filled, the outer faces being left rough and open. All the old portholes and one window were opened, leaving the structure in as nearly its original condition as possible. The work has been done at the expense of the city, and by a vote at the city council.

HORSFORD'S ACID PHOSPHATE, Assists Mental Labor.

Prof. ADOLPH OTT, New York, says of the Acid Phosphate: "I have been enabled to devote myself to hard mental labor, from shortly after breakfast to a late hour in the evening without experiencing the slightest relaxation, and I would not now at any rate dispense with it.

Popocatapetl.

Late measurements give the height of the great Mexican volcano, Popocatapetl, as 17,809 feet above the sea. The crater, which is completely obscured within by sulphurous vapor, is about 2½ miles in circuit and 1,000 feet deep. The entire centre of the top of the mountain seems to be solid sulphur, which is deposited at the rate of about a ton a day. This is the loftiest summit on the continent of North America.

RED STAR TRADE MARK COUGH CURE

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SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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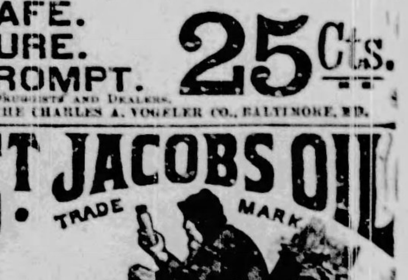

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY For Pain

Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.

THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

The Farm.

In this department we cordially invite questions, answers and also short communications on agricultural topics, brief crop reports, etc., etc. Communications should be written legibly, and on one side of the paper only, and never on the same sheet with subscription letters. The full name and address should in all cases accompany the communication.

Information Wanted.

BONE SPAVIN.—Can you or some of the readers of the BLADE tell me what will cure a small bone spavin? I have tried every remedy I could hear of on my horse, but he still goes lame. If any of the BLADE readers know of anything that will stop his limping and will inform me, I will pay most any price.—H. MOULTON, Adams Centre, N. Y.—[The modes to which veterinarians resort are firing, punching, seatoning, rowelling, or repeated blistering. Firing is mostly practiced. If the extent of the spavin be limited, good results will be obtained by seatoning, or repeated blisters. The following ointment is recommended: Lard, two ounces; bin-iodide of mercury, one drachm; mix well together. Shave off the hair and rub the part once a day, for six or eight days. Then wash the parts well with proof spirits. If the desired effect is not produced, repeat. Some veterinarians say that both spavin and ring bone are incurable diseases. The lameness may be removed, but the disease when once established, cannot, because the elasticity, mobility and functions of the joint are destroyed in proportion to the extent of the disease.—ED.]

HOW TO TRIM.—Will some one please tell me how to trim orchards so that the body of the tree will be smooth and not branch out from the root or near the ground?—J. B. HUBBLE, Stockton, Kan.

HOW TO DO IT.—Will you please give the best way to make a horse follow you?—JOHN STONE, Albany, N. Y. [In the work "Tachyhippodamia," by Powell & Rarey, the manner of doing it is given: Turn him into a large stable or shed, where there is no chance to get out, with a halter or bridle on. Go to him and gentle him a little, take hold of his halter and turn him towards you, at the same time touching him lightly over the hips with a long whip. Lead him length of the stable, rubbing him on the neck, saying in a steady tone of voice as you lead him, "Come along, boy!" or use his name instead of "boy" if you choose. Every time you turn touch him slightly with the whip, to make him step up close to you, and then caress him with your hand. He will soon learn to hurry up to escape the whip and be caressed, and you can make him follow you around without taking hold of the halter. If he should stop and turn from you, give him a few sharp cuts about the hind legs, and he will soon turn his head towards you, when you must always caress him. A few lessons of this kind will make him run after you when he sees the motion of the whip—in 20 or 30 minutes he will follow you about the stable. After you have given him two or three lessons in the stable, take him out into a small field and train him, and from thence you can take him into the road and make him follow you anywhere, and run after you.]

AGE OF APPLE TREES.—To what age do apple trees live?—A. W. TRELLES, New Orleans. [The apple tree is supposed by some to attain a great age. Haller mentions some trees in Herefordshire, England, that were a thousand years old, and were still prolific; but Knight considers 200 years as the ordinary duration of a healthy tree, grafted on a crab stock and planted in a strong, tenacious soil.—ED.]

Holler Horn.

To the Editor of the Blade Farm:

I see a good deal in your paper lately about holler horn, and I thought I would tell what I know 'bout that disease. Some folks thinks it don't do no good to bore the horns, but I know better. I tried it once't, and I know it will cure a sick cow quicker'n any thing else. Nigh 'bout 50 years ago, when Sally and me was just married, we settled on a little farm over on the Wabash. Sally, you know, was rather puny, and I got a gal to help her durin' the hayin'. We kept only one cow, and when I went down to the little back lot one mornin' to milk, I found the old cow layin' flat out on the ground with her head stickin' up in the air and just a swayin' back and forth like mad. She was all swelled up, and her hair was all stickin' straight out from the hide like the prickers on a cuckle burr, and her eyes stuck out of her head like the ribs on a sythe snath. Her horns was that cold that when I took hold of them my hands stuck to them just like to a log chain on a cold winter mornin'. I felt of her tail, and there was no bone in it, and felt clean 'long up her back and there wasn't nary bone to be found. Then I knew she had the holler horn, and had it bad. I remembered how 'at gran' pap used to bore the horns and fill 'em with salt and pepper. Then I went to the house and got a quarter inch bit and got the hired gal to come along and hold the head and help me with the salt and pepper. She grabbed a horn with one hand and one of them stuck out eyes with the other, and I went to borin. I had only just got the bit fairly started when there was an explosion that would have blowed the hinges offe'n Hell Gate, and which was heard distinctly at the nearest town seventeen miles up the river, and the air vibrated for more'n an hour. I was throwed 'bout six rods over a fence in Sam Jones's meader, and all that was left of the gal was an old hoop skirt a hangin' on a thorn bush 'bout two rods from a big hole in the ground where the cow lay when the explosion occurred. The rest of that gal had gone home to see her ma, but that darned cow was eatin'-grass-just-as-if-nothin'-had-happened, and looked just as well as ever exceptin' one horn was all slivered up and looked as if it had been struck by lightnin'. You see, Mr. Editor, the trouble was all caused by the bit bein' too small to let the breath of the cow out through the hole. Cows always breathe through these holes in their horns, and if the hole isn't big enough, when the breath gets started it is apt to rip things. I advise you, Mr. Editor, if you ever have to bore for a bad case of holler horn, to use a post auger.—GEORGE WASHINGTON PERKINS, Frogtown, Posey Co., Ind.

[The above may be strictly true, but we will venture to ask whether "gals" wore hoop skirts in the days lang syne, and if they did were they not made of wood—barrel hoops, for instance.—ED.]

Profit from Sheep.

There is no animal on the farm that returns a larger profit in proportion to the expense incurred than the sheep. One of the mistakes made in keeping sheep has been that of relying exclusively on the wool for profit, overlooking the fact that sheep afford a revenue also from lambs, mutton, and the benefits imparted by them to the soil. The farmers do not seem inclined to give their attention to lambs and mutton, for the reason that unless they can get early lambs the prices are low, while the carcasses of the majority of sheep do not average 120 pounds, live weight, and in endeavoring to secure heavy fleeces and a fine grade of wool the weights are necessarily neglected.

Such methods will not give satisfaction under any circumstances. Our breeds of sheep have been adapted to special purposes and are numerous. The cost of improvement by the use of thoroughbred rams is very small, and every farmer has an opportunity of securing a profit. Early lambs sometimes bring $10 each, but such prices are not always attainable, as but few farmers have their ewes to lamb in January and February. Nor is it desirable if the winters are severe. But with such lambs as the above they can be born in March or April, and then have sufficient time to attain a greater weight than the early lambs from the common breeds. It is the difference not only in weight but also in price that makes a large profit instead of a small dividend. If our farmers will turn their attention to the production of early or large lambs and choice mutton, they will realize larger profits from sheep, in proportion to capital invested, than from any other class of stock. It is the production of inferior mutton, as a rule, that keeps prices down; but a choice article will always be appreciated by the public, and the demand will increase. There is no better method of protecting wool than to grow it as a secondary product to mutton; but to make wool a specialty, using small breeds of sheep, paying no regard to early lambs and quality of carcass, is not a profitable method of sheep raising.

The Time Is at Hand.

The time is at hand when the strawberry beds will need covering. While straw, if used, furnishes a good protection, it is objectionable on account of the seeds of weeds and grasses which it contains. Clean slough hay is free from them, and is on this account much to be preferred. Forest leaves would make an admirable covering if they could be kept in place; but they dry, and the wind scatters them to the four corners of the earth. For a small bed evergreen boughs make a good covering, as also for any other plants or small shrubbery that can be laid down that need protection. They furnish shade, prevent freezing and thawing, and yet allow a circulation of air. The raspberries should have an application of manure along and between the rows. The rains of winter and spring will carry its soluble constituents into the soil just where the roots can appropriate them next spring in making a crop of berries.

Comfortable Quarters for Stock.

Ohio Farmer: Be sure to fix up the barn and stables in comfortable condition before winter is here. In stopping the cracks and crannies see that plenty of sunlight is allowed to enter. This is as necessary to the health and comfort of animals as of man, and if they are to spend the greater portion of their time in the stables the latter should be so constructed as to allow as much sunshine to enter as possible. Glass is cheap, and any farmer who is half a carpenter can furnish his stock with the luxury of light at a very small outlay. Where barns were originally constructed without windows, as many of the older ones were built, this remodeling should be attended to this month. Such an improvement will make it much more pleasant doing the work there this winter. It sometimes gets too cold to open doors to give light when working about the barn.

Honey Locust.

The honey locust tree is recommended as a sure grower in Western Kansas. The Santa Fe Railway company made some experiments in tree planting some years ago. Groves were planted at different points along the line, and a correspondent of the Ness County *News* refers to one of them thus: "At Speareville (a high, dry, exposed situation) the cottonwood and box elders soon died. Gaps appearing in the rows of the other sorts and the great and long continued droughts of succeeding years caused the entire plantation to be abandoned. The fence was thrown down and the alleged grove became a browsing ground for stray cattle. Years passed; years of drought and discouragement, hot winds and 'hoppers,' and the plantation was given up to a dense growth of weeds, while here and there buffalo sod covered the ground. In spite of all this there was one variety which outlived them all. Of the honest locusts not one had died—many of them, though standing in thick buffalo sod, had made a fair growth.

Foul Cisterns.

Cisterns become foul from organic matter chiefly flowing in with the water from the roof. The only way to purify the water, while in the cistern, is to throw in some substance or substances that will chemically unite with the impurities, forming an insoluble compound that will be precipitated to the bottom. Dissolved alum will affect this, but will leave the water hard. Hypermanganate of potassa, which can be purchased at any drug store, will precipitate the impurities and at the same time leave the water softer. About one ounce of the compound to fifty gallons of water is the usual proportion. The chemical reaction is marked by a purple coloring, and the hypermanganate should be added until this coloring disappears.

For Growing Pigs.

As an excellent mixture for growing pigs, according to the *Iowa Homestead*, the proposition is to take sixteen bushels of oats and ten bushels of corn and grind them well together, then intimately mix with this 100 pounds of oatmeal, which at Iowa prices made a feed that costs but about 70 cents per hundred. But Eastern pork-raisers should not be deceived regarding cost of material, and it would be considerably more here than appears to be the case in Iowa, where oats cost 25 cents per bushel, corn 28 cents per bushel and oatmeal $1 75 per hundred, while here the mixture would cost us more than corn meal. It is claimed that corn does much more good when fed with a little oatmeal than if fed alone, which a careful trial will determine.

Beneficial Fungi.

Prof. Arthur, of the New York Experiment station, mentions the rust on the Canada thistle as one of the few instances in which fungi are beneficial by preying upon noxious plants. It pervades the whole plant, producing its spores chiefly on the under surface of the leaves. It is a voracious feeder, and the thistle is much weakened by it, preventing it from setting seed. When the thistle is seen infested with this rust, which may be known by the brown spores which thickly clothe the under surface of the leaves, it should be allowed to stand, so as to spread the disease. It lives on no other plant. It will not probably ever exterminate this thistle, but may prove a useful aid.

Mats.

The London *Garden* states that 400,000 mats are annually exported from the port of Archangel alone, and large quantities reach us by way of the Black Sea and the Baltic. Altogether the exportation amounts to about 1,500,000 annually, and the value is nearly $50,000. These mats, so largely used in this country for various uses besides for packing nursery products, are chiefly manufactured by peasants, who employ their spare time in separating the bark of the lime tree after maceration and making into mats. When the lime tree fails, the willow and birch are used.

Should Not be Permitted.

In no barn for sheep or other stock should frost ever be permitted. And the nearer the temperature is kept uniform at at 50° to 60°, the better will the stock thrive. Animal heat must be mantained at 98°, and if the surroundings are greatly below this, a large part of the food consumed will be diverted from forming flesh or wool to the manufacture of heat, and every one who tries the experiment will soon be convinced that close and warm quarters are much cheaper than the extra supply of food.

Lima Beans.

A writer in the *Rural New Yorker* says that by selecting the pods of Lima beans which contained four seeds, and planting these, he found next year that the number containing four beans had greatly increased, most of them previously containing only one or two. The process was repeated, and the result the second year was that a majority of the pods then contained four beans, and a few had five beans. In the third year scarcely a pod contained less than three, the majority four, and a large number five.

Beet Sugar.

The manufacture of beet sugar has proven so unprofitable in the sugar-making countries of Europe that the out-put for 1885-86 is estimated at only 1,645,000 pounds, against 2,150,000 pounds for 1884-85. Last year 120 days were required for the work, but only 70 days will be sufficient this year. In Austra Hungary the contraction is equal to 40 per cent., in Germany about 12 per cent., in France 10 per cent., and in Belgium about 20 per cent. The war in Eastern Europe will, of course, interfere with all industries. American sugar-producers are, of course, greatly interested in this matter.

Honey Plants.

Mr. Hutchinson, the Apiarist, writes to the *Farmers' Review*, the best that can be done in the way of raising honey plants is to raise some crop that is profitable aside from the honey it may produce. The writer knows nothing that is better adapted for this purpose than alsike clover. He one season had three acres of this clover, and from it nine colonies of bees gathered 300 pounds of honey; or, to be more exact, they gathered enough honey from it to enable 300 pounds to be extracted.

Sort Them Over.

Sort over the vegetables in the cellar during the month of December, and pick out such as are beginning to decay. Keep the cellar clean and wholesome. If the cellar seems likely to freeze, place a small stove therein and moderate the temperature. It will be some trouble and expense, but it is far cheaper than to lose the fruits and vegetables just as the season begins when they are most needed and relished. Be careful not to raise the temperature too much.

Care of Hogs.

The hogs should have all the grain that they will eat up clean now, but no more should be given at any one time than will be eaten up clean and quickly. It is a mistaken idea to suppose that fattening hogs must have grain lying beside them all the time. Such a system of feeding will more likely stagnate the fattening progress than advance it, and has no recommendation, except in the large amount of grain which is necessarily wasted in endeavoring to keep feed before the porkers all the time.

Increase of Cattle.

"Cattle have increased more than three fold in the United States during the past ten years," says the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*, which adds: "Ours is the greatest cattle producing region on the globe. On farms there are now about 42,000,000; on ranch and range property west of the Mississippi about 10,000, cattle graze."

More Meat.

If one-half of the corn usually fed to hogs was fully digested and assimilated it would make, with the assistance of vegetables or roots, more meat and save many losses. The difficulty is that but little care is given the preparation. Cooked or ground, it is cheaper than when fed whole.

Dried Potatoes.

Dried potatoes are prepared in Germany in immense quantities for the German fleet. They lose 65 per cent. of their weight in drying, and when used are said to be as good as fresh ones.

Senator Logan.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Sen. Logan is in town on private business. He refuses to talk on the subject of the presidency pro tempore of the Senate, and says he will have nothing to say until after the meeting of the Republican caucus.

News of the Week.

THE NEW SENATE.

Below is given a list of the United States Senators, with the postoffice address of each. Cut it out and preserve it carefully:

Term expires.

ALABAMA.
James L. Pugh, D., Eufaula ... 1891
John T. Morgan, D., Selma ... 1889

ARKANSAS.
James K. Jones, D., Washington ... 1891
Thomas W. Perry, D., Little Rock ... 1889

CALIFORNIA.
Leland Stanford, R., San Francisco ... 1891
John F. Miller, R., San Francisco ... 1887

COLORADO.
Henry M. Teller, R., Central City ... 1891
Thomas M. Bowen, R., Del Norte ... 1889

CONNECTICUT.
Orville H. Platt, R., Meriden ... 1891
Joseph R. Hawley, R., Hartford ... 1887

DELAWARE.
Eli Saulsbury, D., Dover ... 1889
George Gray, D., Wilmington ... 1887

FLORIDA.
Wilkinson Call, D., Jacksonville ... 1891
Charles W. Jones, D., Pensacola ... 1887

GEORGIA.
Joseph E. Brown, D., Atlanta ... 1891
Alfred H. Colquitt, D., Atlanta ... 1889

ILLINOIS.
John A. Logan, R., Chicago ... 1891
Shelby McCullom, R., Springfield ... 1889

INDIANA.
Daniel W. Voorhees, D., Terre Haute ... 1891
Benjamin Harrison, R., Indianapolis ... 1887

IOWA.
William B. Allison, R., Dubuque ... 1891
James F. Wilson, R., Fairfield ... 1889

KANSAS.
John J. Ingalls, R., Atchison ... 1891
Preston B. Plumb, R., Emporia ... 1889

KENTUCKY.
Joseph C. S. Blackburn, D., Versailles ... 1891
James B. Beck, D., Lexington ... 1889

LOUISIANA.
James B. Eustis, D., New Orleans ... 1891
Randall L. Gibson, D., New Orleans ... 1889

MAINE.
Eugene Hale, R., Ellsworth ... 1887
William P. Frye, R., Lewiston ... 1889

MARYLAND.
Ephraim K. Wilson, D., Snow Hill ... 1891
Arthur P. Gorman, D., Laurel ... 1887

MASSACHUSETTS.
Henry L. Dawes, R., Pittsfield ... 1887
George F. Hoar, R., Worcester ... 1889

MICHIGAN.
Omar D. Conger, R., Port Huron ... 1887
Thomas W. Palmer, R., Detroit ... 1889

MINNESOTA.
Samuel J. R. McMillan, R., St. Paul ... 1887
Dwight M. Sabin, R., Stillwater ... 1889

MISSISSIPPI.
James Z. George, D., Jackson ... 1887
E. C. Walthall, D., Meridian ... 1889

MISSOURI.
George G. Vest, D., Sedalia ... 1891
Francis M. Cockrell, D., Warrensburg ... 1887

NEBRASKA.
Charles H. VanWyck, R., Nebraska City ... 1887
Charles F. Manderson, R., Omaha ... 1889

NEVADA.
John P. Jones, R., Gold Hill ... 1891
James G. Fair, D., Virginia City ... 1887

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Henry W. Blair, R., Plymouth ... 1891
Austin F. Pike, R., Franklin ... 1889

NEW JERSEY.
William J. Sewell, R., Camden ... 1887
John R. McPherson, D., Jersey City ... 1889

NEW YORK.
William M. Evarts, R., New York ... 1891
Warner Miller, R., Herkimer ... 1887

NORTH CAROLINA.
Zebulon B. Vance, D., Charlotte ... 1891
Matt W. Ransom, D., Weldon ... 1889

OHIO.
Henry B. Payne, D., Cleveland ... 1891
John Sherman, R., Mansfield ... 1887

OREGON.
John H. Mitchell, R., Portland ... 1891
Joseph N. Dolph, R., Portland ... 1889

PENNSYLVANIA.
James Donald Cameron, R., Harrisburg ... 1891
John I. Mitchell, R., Wellsboro ... 1887

RHODE ISLAND.
Nelson W. Aldrich, R., Providence ... 1887
Jonathan Chase, R., Valley Falls ... 1889

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Wade Hampton, D., Columbia ... 1891
Mathew C. Butler, D., Edgefield ... 1889

TENNESSEE.
Howell E. Jackson, D., Jackson ... 1887
Isham G. Harris, D., Memphis ... 1889

TEXAS.
Samuel B. Maxey, D., Paris ... 1887
Richard Coke, D., Waco ... 1889

VERMONT.
Justin S. Morrill, R., Strafford ... 1891
George F. Edmunds, R., Burlington ... 1887

VIRGINIA.
William Mahone, R., Petersburg ... 1887
H. H. Riddleberger, R., Woodstock ... 1889

WEST VIRGINIA.
Johnson N. Camden, D., Parkersburg ... 1887
John E. Kenna, D., Kanawha C H ... 1889

WISCONSIN.
John C. Spooner, R., Hudson ... 1891
Philetus Sawyer, R., Oshkosh ... 1887

THE NEW HOUSE.

List of Members-Elect, With Their Places of Residence.

Democrats ... 183
Republicans ... 140
Greenback-Democrat ... 1
Greenback-Republican ... 1

Total number of members ... 325
Members of the Forty-eighth Congress re-elected to the Forty-ninth, 185

ALABAMA.
James D Jones, D* ... Demopolis.
Hilary A Herbert, D* ... Montgomery.
William C Oates, D* ... Abbeville.
Alexander C Davidson, D ... Uniontown.
Thomas W Sadler, D ... Prattville.
J M Martin, D ... Tuscaloosa.
William H Forney, D* ... Jacksonville.
Joseph Wheeler, D ... Wheeler.

ARKANSAS.
Poindexter Dunn, D* ... Forest City.
C R Breckenridge, D* ... Pine Bluff.
Thomas C McRea, D† ... Prescott.
John H Rogers, D* ... Fort Smith.
Samuel W Peel, D* ... Bentonville.

CALIFORNIA.
Barclay Henley, D* ... Santa Rosa.
J A Louttit, R ... Stockton.
Joseph McKenna, R ... Suisun.
W W Morrow, R ... San Francisco.
Charles N Felton, R ... San Mateo.
H H Markham, R ... Los Angeles.

COLORADO.
George G Symes, R ... Denver.

CONNECTICUT.
John R Buck, R ... Hartford.
Charles L Mitchell, D* ... New Haven.
John T Wait, R* ... Norwich.
Edward W Seymour, D* ... Litchfield.

DELAWARE.
Charles B Lore, D* ... Wilmington.

FLORIDA.
Robert H. M. Davidson, D* ... Quincy.
Charles Dougherty, D ... Port Orange.

GEORGIA.
Thomas M Norwood, D ... Savannah.
Henry G Turner, D* ... Quitman.
Charles F Crisp, D* ... Americus.
Henry R Harris, D ... Greenville.
N J Hammond, D* ... Atlanta.
James H Blount, D* ... Macon.
Judson C Clements, D* ... Lafayette.
Seaborn Reese, D* ... Sparta.
Allen D Chandler, D* ... Gainesville.
George T Barnes, D ... Augusta.

ILLINOIS.
Ransom W. Dunham, R* ... Chicago.
Frank Lawler, D ... Chicago.
James H Ward, D ... Chicago.
George E Adams, R* ... Chicago.
A J Hopkins, R ... Aurora.
Robert R Hitt, R* ... Mount Morris.
Thomas J. Henderson, R* ... Princeton.
Ralph Plumb, R ... Streator.
Lewis E. Payson, R* ... Pontiac.
Nicholas E Worthington, D* ... Peoria.
William H Neece, D* ... Macomb.
James M Riggs, D* ... Winchester.
William M Springer, D* ... Springfield.
Jonathan H Rowell, R* ... Bloomington.
Joseph G Cannon, R* ... Danville.
Silas Z. Landes, D ... Mount Carmel.
John R Eden, D ... Sullivan.
William R Morrison, D* ... Waterloo.
Richard W Townshend, D* ... Shawneetown.
John R Thomas, R* ... Metropolis.

INDIANA.
John J Kleiner, D* ... Evansville.
Thomas R Cobb, D* ... Vincennes.
Jonas G Howard, D ... Jeffersonville.
William S Holman, D* ... Aurora.
Courtland C Matson, D* ... Greencastle.
Thomas M Browne, R* ... Winchester.
William D Bynum, D ... Indianapolis.
James T Johnston, R ... Rockville.
Thomas B Ward, D* ... Lafayette.
William D Owen, R ... Logansport.
George W Steele, R* ... Marion.
Robert Lowry, D* ... Fort Wayne.
George Ford, D ... South Bend.

IOWA.
B J Hall, D ... Burlington.
J H Murphy, D* ... Davenport.
David B Henderson, R* ... Dubuque.
William E Fuller, R ... West Union.
Ben T Frederick, D ... Marshalltown.
J B Weaver, G-D ... Bloomfield.
Edwin H Conger, R ... Adel.
William P Hepburn, R* ... Clarinda.
Joseph Lyman, R ... Council Bluffs.
Adoniram J Holmes, R* ... Boone.
Isaac S Struble, R* ... Le Mars.

KANSAS.
E N Morrill, R* ... Hiawatha.
E H Funston, R* ... Iola.
Bishop W Perkins, R* ... Oswego.
Thomas Ryan, R* ... Topeka.
John A Anderson, R* ... Manhattan.
Lewis Hanback, R* ... Osborne City.
Samuel R Peters, R* ... Newton.

KENTUCKY.
William J Stone, D ... Eddyville.
Polk Laffoon, D ... Madisonville.
John E Halsell, D* ... Bowling Green.
Thomas A Robertson, D* ... Hodgensville.
Albert S Willis, D* ... Louisville.
John G Carlisle, D* ... Covington.
Wm C P Breckenridge, D ... Lexington.
James B McCreary, D ... Richmond.
W H Wadsworth, R ... Maysville.
W P Taulbee, D ... Salyersville.
Frank L Wolford, D* ... Columbia.

LOUISIANA.
Louis St Martin, D ... New Orleans.
Michael Hahn, R ... New Orleans.
Edward J Gay, D ... Plaquemine.
Newton C Blanchard, D* ... Shreveport.
J Floyd King, D* ... Vidalia.
Alfred B Irion, D ... Marksville.

MAINE.
Thomas B Reed, R* ... Portland.
Nelson Dingley, jr., R* ... Lewiston.
Seth L Milliken, R* ... Belfast.
Charles A Boutelle, R* ... Bangor.

MARYLAND.
Charles H Gibson, D ... Easton.
Frank T Shaw, D ... Westminster.
William H Cole, D ... Baltimore.
John V L Findlay, D* ... Baltimore.
Barnes Compton, D ... Annapolis.
Louis E McComas, R* ... Hagerstown.

MASSACHUSETTS.
Robert T Davis, R* ... Fall River.
John D Long, R* ... Hingham.
Ambrose A Ranney, R* ... Boston.
Patrick A Collins, D* ... Boston.
Edward D Hayden, R ... Woburn.
Henry B Lovering, D* ... Lynn.
Eben F Stone, R* ... Newburyport.
Charles H Allen, R ... Lowell.
Frederick D Ely, R ... Dedham.
William W Rice, R* ... Worcester.
William Whiting, R* ... Holyoke.
Francis W Rockwell, R* ... Pittsfield.

MICHIGAN.
William C Maybury, D* ... Detroit.
Nathaniel B Eldredge, D* ... Adrian.
James O'Donnell, R ... Jackson.
Julius C Burrows, R ... Kalamazoo.
Charles C Comstock, D ... Grand Rapids.
Edwin B Winans, D* ... Hamburg.
Ezra C Carleton, D* ... Port Huron.
Timothy E Tarsney, D ... East Saginaw.
Byron M Cutcheon, R* ... Manistee.
Spencer O Fisher, D ... West Bay City.
Seth C Moffat, R ... Traverse City.

MINNESOTA.
Milo White, R* ... Chatfield.
J B Wakefield, R* ... Blue Earth City.
H B Strait, R* ... Shakopee.
John B Gilfillan, R ... Minneapolis.
Knute Nelson, R* ... Alexandria.

MISSISSIPPI.
John M Allen, D ... Tupelo.
J B Morgan, D ... Hernando.
T C Catchings, D ... Vicksburg.
F G Barry, D ... West Point.
O R Singleton, D* ... Forest.
H S Van Eaton, D* ... Woodville.
E Barksdale, D* ... Jackson.

MISSOURI.
William H Hatch, D* ... Hannibal.
John B Hale, D ... Carrollton.
Alexander M Dockery, D* ... Gallatin.
James N Burnes, D* ... St. Joseph.
William Warner, R ... Kansas City.
John T Heard, D ... Sedalia.
John E Hutton, D ... Mexico.
John J O'Neill, D* ... St. Louis.
John M Glover, D ... St. Louis.
Martin L Clardy, D* ... Farmington.
Richard P Bland, D* ... Lebanon.
William J Stone, D ... Nevada.
William H Wade, R ... Springfield.
William Dawson, D ... New Madrid.

NEBRASKA.
Archibald J Weaver, R* ... Falls City.
James Laird, R* ... Hastings.
George W E Dorsey, R ... Fremont.

NEVADA.
William Woodburn, R ... Virginia City.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.
Martin A. Haynes, R* ... Lake Village.
Jacob H. Gallinger, R ... Concord.

NEW JERSEY.
George Hires, R ... Salem.
James Buchanan, R ... Trenton.
Robert S. Green, D ... Elizabeth.
James N Pidcock, D ... White House St'n
William W Phelps, R* ... Englewood.
Herman Lehlbach, R ... Newark.
William McAdoo, R ... Jersey City.

NEW YORK.
Perry Belmont, D* ... Babylon.
Felix Campbell, D* ... Brooklyn.
Darwin R James, R* ... Brooklyn.
Peter P Mahoney, D ... Brooklyn.
Archibald M Bliss, D ... Brooklyn.
Nicholas Muller, D* ... New York.
John J Adams, D* ... New York.
Timothy J Campbell, D§ ... New York.
Joseph Pulitzer, D ... New York.
Abram S Hewitt, D* ... New York.
Truman A Merriman, D ... New York.
Abraham Dowdney, D ... New York.
Egbert L Viele, D ... New York.
William G Stahlnecker, D ... Yonkers.
Lewis Beach, D* ... Cornwall.
John H Ketcham, R* ... Dover Plains.
James G Lindsley, R ... Rondout.
Henry G Burleigh, R* ... Whitehall.
John Swinburne, R ... Albany.
George West, R ... Ballston.
Frederick A Johnson, R* ... Glens Falls.
Abraham X Parker, R* ... Potsdam.
J Thomas Spriggs, D* ... Utica.
John S Pindar, D ... Cobleskill.
Frank Hiscock, R* ... Syracuse.
Stephen C Millard, R* ... Binghamton.
Sereno E Payne, R* ... Auburn.
John Arnot, D* ... Elmira.
Ira Davenport, R ... Bath.
Charles S Baker, R ... Rochester.
John G Sawyer, R ... Albion.
John M Farquhar, R ... Buffalo.
John B Weber, R ... West Seneca.
Walter L Sessions ... Jamestown.

NORTH CAROLINA.
Thomas G Skinner, D* ... Hertford.
James E O'Hara, R* ... Enfield.
Wharton J Green, D* ... Fayetteville.
William R Cox, D* ... Raleigh.
James W Reid, D ... Wentworth.
Risden T Bennett, D* ... Wadesborough.
John S Henderson, D ... Salisbury.
William H H Cowles, D ... Wilkesborough.
Thomas D Johnson, D ... Asheville.

OHIO.
Benjamin Butterworth, R ... Cincinnati.
Charles E Brown, R ... Cincinnati.
James E Campbell, D* ... Hamilton.
Charles M Anderson, D ... Greenville.
Benjamin Le Fevre, D* ... Maplewood.
William D Hill, D* ... Defiance.
George E Seney, D* ... Tiffin.
John Little, R ... Xenia.
William C Cooper, R ... Mount Vernon.
Jacob Romeis, R ... Toledo.
W W Ellsberry, D ... Georgetown.
Albert C Thompson, R ... Portsmouth.
Joseph H Outhwaite, D ... Columbus.
Charles H Grosvenor, R ... Athens.
Berian Wilkins, D* ... Uhrichsville.
George W Geddes, D* ... Mansfield.
A J Warner, D* ... Marietta.
Isaac H Taylor, R ... Carrollton.
Ezra B Taylor, R* ... Warren.
William McKinley, jr., R ... Canton.
Martin A Foran, D* ... Cleveland.

OREGON.
Binger Herman, R ... Roseburg.

PENNSYLVANIA.
E S Osborne (at large), R ... Wilkesbarre.
Henry H Bingham, R* ... Philadelphia.
Charles O'Neill, R* ... Philadelphia.
Samuel J Randall, D* ... Philadelphia.
William D Kelley, R* ... Philadelphia.
Alfred C Harmer, R* ... Philadelphia.
James B Everhart, R* ... West Chester.
I Newton Evans, R* ... Hatborough.
Daniel Ermentrout, D* ... Reading.
John A Hiestand, R ... Lancaster.
William H Sowden, D ... Allentown.
John B Storm, D* ... Stroudsburg.
Joseph A Scranton, R ... Scranton.
Charles N Brumm, G.-R* ... Minersville.
Franklin Bound, R ... Milton.
Frank C Bunnell, R ... Tunkhannock.
William W Brown, R* ... Bradford.
Jacob M Campbell, R* ... Johnstown.
Louis E Atkinson, R* ... Mifflintown.
John A Swope, D* ... Gettysburg.
Andrew G Curtin, D* ... Bellefonte.
Charles E Boyle, D* ... Uniontown.
James S Negley, R ... Pittsburg.
Thomas M Bayne, R* ... Robella.
Oscar L Jackson, R ... New Castle.
Alexander C White, R ... Brookville.
George W Fleeger, R ... Butler.
William L Scott, D ... Erie.

RHODE ISLAND.
Henry J Spooner, R* ... Providence.
William A Pierce, R ... Olneyville.

SOUTH CAROLINA.
Samuel Dibble, D* ... Orangeburg.
George D Tillman, D* ... Edgefield.
D Wyatt Aiken, D* ... Cokesbury.
William H. Perry, D ... Greenville.
John J Hemphill, D* ... Chester.
George W Dargan, D* ... Darlington.
Robert Smalls, R* ... Beaufort.

TENNESSEE.
A H Pettibone, R* ... Greenville.
L C Houk, R* ... Knoxville.
John R Neal, D ... Rhea Springs.
Benton McMillin, D* ... Carthage.
James D Richardson, D ... Murfreesboro.
A J Caldwell, D* ... Nashville.
J G Ballentine, D* ... Pulaski.
John M Taylor, D* ... Lexington.
P T Glass, D ... Ripley.
Zach Taylor, R ... Covington.

TEXAS.
Charles Stewart, D* ... Houston.
J H Reagan, D* ... Palestine.
J H Jones, D* ... Henderson.
D B Culberson, D* ... Jefferson.
J W Throckmorton, D* ... McKinney.
Olin Wellborn, D* ... Dallas.
W H Crain, D ... Cuero.
J F Miller, D* ... Gonzales.
R Q Mills, D* ... Corsicanna.
J D Sayers, D ... Bastrop.
S W T Lanham, D* ... Weatherford.

VERMONT.
John W Stewart, R* ... Middlebury.
William W Grout, R ... Barton.

VIRGINIA.
Thomas Croxton, D ... Tappahannock.
Harry Libbey, R* ... Norfolk.
George D Wise, D* ... Richmond.
James D Brady, R ... Petersburg.
George C Cabell, D* ... Danville.
John W Daniel, D ... Lynchburg.
Charles T O'Ferrall, D* ... Harrisonburg.
John S Barbour, D* ... Alexandria.
C F Trigg, D ... Abington.
John R Tucker, D* ... Lexington.

WEST VIRGINIA.
Nathan Goff, jr., R* ... Clarksburg.
William L Wilson, D* ... Charlestown.
Charles P Snyder, D* ... Charlestown.
Eustace Gibson, D* ... Huntington.

WISCONSIN.
Lucien B Caswell, R ... Fort Atkinson.
Edward S Bragg, D ... Fond du Lac.
Robert M La Follette, R ... Madison.
Isaac W Van Schaick, R ... Milwaukee.
Joseph Rankin, D* ... Manitowoc.
Richard Guenther, R* ... Oshkosh.
Ormsby B Thomas, R ... Prairie du Chien.
William T. Price, R* ... Black River Falls
Isaac Stephenson, R* ... Marinette.

Territorial Delegates.

ARIZONA.
Curtis C Bean, R ... Prescott.

DAKOTA.
Oscar S Gifford, R ... Canton.

IDAHO.
John Hailey, D ... Boise City.

MONTANA.
Joseph K Toole, D ... Helena.

NEW MEXICO.
Anthony Joseph, D ... Ojo Caliente.

UTAH.
John T Caine (People's ticket)* ... Salt Lake City.

WASHINGTON.
Charles S Voorhees, D ... Colfax.

WYOMING.
Joseph M Carey, R ... Cheyenne.

*Member of the Forty-eighth Congress.
†Elected to succeed James K. Jones, D., elected to the Senate to succeed Augustus H. Garland, D., appointed attorney general in Pres. Cleveland's cabinet.
‡Elected to succeed Reuben Ellwood, R., deceased.
§Elected to succeed Samuel S. Cox, D., appointed minister to Turkey.
‖Elected to succeed W. A. Duncan.

DEATH OF VICE-PRES. HENDRICKS.

Proclamations—Interviews—Arrangements for the Funeral Next Tuesday.

STRICKEN DOWN.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 25.—Hon. Thos. A. Hendricks, Vice-President of the United States, died very suddenly at his residence in this city, at 4:45 o'clock this evening, under circumstances that were particularly distressing to his family and friends. He returned from Chicago on last Saturday, and since then had been complaining somewhat of pain in his head and breast, but nothing serious was thought of it. Last night he and Mrs. Hendricks attended a reception given at the residence of Hon. J. J. Cooper, treasurer of the state, returning home in their carriage about midnight. Mr. Hendricks had taken off the heavy clothing which he usually wore and put on a dress suit of lighter material, and before he got home, complained of chilliness and a certain degree of exhaustion, but attributed it to malarial influences. He sat by the fire for an hour or more before retiring, but declined to send for a physician, although urged to do so. He slept restlessly until about 8 o'clock this morning, when he arose, dressed himself, and ate a hearty breakfast, saying he felt much better, and intended to attend to considerable delayed business during the day. He and Mrs. Hendricks walked out for nearly an hour, and he apparently had regained his physical strength and cheerfulness. An hour later, however, he began to be troubled with pains in the region of his stomach, and Mrs. Hendricks sent for the family physician, Dr. C. W. Thompson, a life-long and confidential friend of the Vice President. As the pains in the stomach continued to increase, he was given an emetic, and afterward an injection, and relief came in the natural way. He arose from his bed, in which he had lain only a few minutes, and read the morning papers, talking cheerfully with his wife and an old house servant. Just before noon he had a relapse, however, and the physician was again summoned, and administered the usual remedies, besides bleeding the patient, and Mr. Hendricks again expressed himself as being greatly relieved. He remained in his room all the afternoon, occasionally arising from his bed, to which he was obliged to return.

To all callers who came, and they were numerous, he sent word that he was indisposed but would be glad to see them tomorrow about 4 o'clock. Mrs. Hendricks, who had been at his bedside all day, went down to the parlor to see a caller, who had come to consult with her regarding the affairs of a reformatory institution of which she was one of the managers, and she remained with him about twenty minutes. Tom, a colored servant, and Harry Morgan, Mr. Hendricks's nephew and page in Washington, remained with him. The servant went out and Mr. Morgan stayed. Mr. Hendricks tossed uneasily in his bed, and complained of great pain, but suddenly it seemed to cease, and Mr. Hendricks exclaimed, "I am free at last, send for Eliza," meaning his wife, and these were his last words, for the young man, not realizing the urgency of the message, did not deliver it at once. Just before 5 o'clock, Mrs. Hendricks came into the room and found that her husband was dead. The end of a long and eventful life had come peacefully and quietly. He lay in the bed outside of the covering, only partially disrobed, with his eyes half closed as though he were in a gentle sleep. In his face there were no traces of pain or suffering, but a pallor had come over it, that indicated only too plainly that he had passed away.

It needed no close examination to tell that he was dead, and Mrs. Hendricks screamed and ran down stairs. A servant was dispatched to the residence of Dr. Thompson, adjoining, and he came immediately, but by the time he reached the bedside, the limbs of the distinguished dead man were becoming cold and rigid, and to Mrs. Hendricks's pathetic appeal, "Oh, doctor, can't you do something," he was obliged to answer, "It is too late."

Mrs. Hendricks became almost distracted with grief, and it was an hour or more before she became sufficiently composed to give any information about her husband's last movements. The family servants, two of whom had lived with them for years, ran about the house crying and moaning, and there was the utmost confusion for a time.

Mr. Hendricks has no near relatives except a brother, who lives at Shelbyville, Ind., and a sister, the wife of Dr. Winslow S. Pierce, of New York. He owns considerable property in this city, but his entire fortune is estimated to be no more than $100,000, the greater part of which he earned by the practice of his profession.

It is known here that his intention was to abandon politics at the end of his term as Vice-President. Only a few days ago, in a confidential talk with a friend, he said:

"The newspapers say I am a candidate for President in 1888, but it is not true. I shall not be a candidate under any circumstances. I was not a candidate for the position I now hold, but it was forced upon me, and now my political ambition is fully satisfied. I want to retire and rest for the remainder of my life."

AT WASHINGTON.

Pres. Cleveland issued the following Wednesday evening:

To the people of the United States:

Thomas A. Hendricks, Vice President of the United States, died to-day at 5 o'clock p. m., at Indianapolis, and it becomes my mournful duty to announce the distressing fact to his fellow-countrymen. In respect to the memory and the eminent and varied services of this high official and patriotic public servant, whose long career was so full of usefulness and honor to his state and to the United States, it is ordered that the national flag be displayed at half-mast upon all the public buildings of the United States; that the executive mansion and the several executive departments in the city of Washington be closed on the day of the funeral and be draped in mourning for the period of 30 days; that the usual and appropriate military and naval honors be rendered, and that on all the legations and consulates of the United States in foreign countries the national flag shall be displayed at half-mast on the reception of this order, and the usual emblems of mourning be adopted for 30 days.

GROVER CLEVELAND.

THE FUNERAL.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 26.—It was decided to day not to have a post mortem examination of the remains, Mrs. Hendricks not thinking it necessary, as she is satisfied that her husband's death was the result of paralysis of the heart.

The general committee selected at Mrs. Hendricks' suggestion to arrange for the funeral of the dead Vice President, met this evening and appointed the necessary subcommittees to perfect all the arrangements. Sen. Ben. Harrison called the meeting to order, and on his motion Hon. W. H. English was chosen president. On taking the chair Mr. English made a brief address, referring in tones of deep feeling to his acquaintance with Mr. Hendricks. It was decided to appoint a committee of 15, with Sen. Harrison, as chairman, to receive the President and other distinguished gentlemen who will be here to attend the funeral; and a general committee of 30 was appointed to attend to all the details of the funeral and do everything in their power to make the memorial observance attended with all the marks of respect and esteem which Mr. Hendricks's fellow citizens desire to pay him. Of this committee, Hon. O. B. Lord, a law partner of the deceased, was appointed chairman, and it was divided into the necessary sub-committees. The funeral will take place at noon on Tuesday, the procession leaving the house at 11:45 o'clock for the church.

The body will be placed in a casket Saturday morning. It is of cedar, covered with black velvet, and lined with white satin with silver trimmings. After the funeral the body will be placed in the marble vault at the Crown Hill cemetery, north of the city, near Mr. Hendricks's private lot, which is elevated above the common level, and in the center of which is a granite column 40 feet high, plain and uncarved except the simple inscription "Thomas A. Hendricks" near the bottom of the shaft. Here his son, his only child, is buried.

R. H. Parks, sculptor, will arrive from Chicago in the morning and take a cast of Mr. Hendricks's face, to be used in making a marble bust of him.

Callers and Letters—Hayes, Hoadly and Arthur to Attend the Funeral.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—At the Hendricks residence this afternoon and evening the curious crowd continued about the entrances, and the parlor was filled with callers. For the first time since her husband's death, Mrs. Hendricks came down stairs to dinner this evening, and talked quietly and composedly with her relatives, having recovered somewhat from her prostration. She received a lengthy letter from Miss Rose Cleveland, the President's sister, but on account of its personal character she declined to give it to the press. Just before dark Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Episcopal church, called, and with Mrs. Hendrick went into the darkened chamber where the body of her husband was vaguely discernible, and prayed fervently and earnestly.

She talked calmly, but when she attempted to tell, how, after leaving him cheerful and almost free from pain, for a few moments, she returned to find him cold in death, she broke down almost completely, and wept almost hysterically. The ladies who were with her were powerless to administer any comfort, but after a time she grew calm again and expressed her appreciation of the kindness of her friends and neighbors, and the citizens generally, who relieved her of so much anxiety and care in attending to the matters pertaining to the funeral.

The following telegram was received:

FREMONT, O., Nov. 27.

Sen. Harrison:

Please tender to Mrs. Hendricks the heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. Hayes and myself in her great sorrow.

R. B. HAYES.

Mr. Hayes also sent a private dispatch stating he would be here to attend the funeral.

Will Not Attend the Funeral.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 30.—The President has determined not to make the trip to Indianapolis. To a representative of the Associated Press he said: "In the first moment of the shock of Mr. Hendricks's death I yielded to my inclination and declared my intention to be present at the funeral. Of course, in reaching that conclusion I did not put out of view a peremptory press of public business, or what I deemed a sufficient consideration of my duty to the people. The public business I thought I could dispose of by additional application and more hours of work, and I considered it to be my duty to the people to answer a tender sentiment of respect and affection to the dead Vice-President which does them great honor. I am satisfied now that I was at fault in considering the question, in that I did not take as comprehensive a view of the duty I owe the public as I should; that is, I did not look at every phase of it, and I am afraid my strong personal desire somewhat clouded my judgment. I am now reminded by some of the best and most patriotic and thoughtful of our citizens that the real and solemn duties of my office are at the National Capital, and that in the present peculiar and delicate situation I might not take even the remote chance of accident incident to travel to gratify a sentiment so general and so characteristic as that involved in this subject. I have been profoundly impressed by these considerations, but most of all influenced by their strong and unanimous presentation by the devoted friends of the late Vice President living in his state and city, and their endorsement by the noble and patriotic woman who, in the infinite sorrow of her widowhood, reflects the spirit and character of her honored husband in her solicitude for the public good. I am now certain that neither my desire nor the sentiment referred to, nor the difficulty that attends in this case of a change of the design, nor any stubborn idea of heroism will justify me in subjecting the country to any greater chances of disaster than attends my performance of strict duty here, and that I ought not to inflict upon my countrymen even the unrest attending my departure, absence and return in attendance upon the funeral ceremonies."

PROHIBITION WINS IN ATLANTA.

How the Polling Places Were Increased—"Wets" and "Drys," Blacks and Whites.

ATLANTA, Nov. 25.—Everybody agrees that the rival processions of the "wets" and the "drys" last night, formed the largest demonstration seen in Georgia at any time since the war. For the first time the colored brother was boss. He was given the position of honor in each parade, and the proud Georgia ladies, as well as men, for once took back seats and let their black fellow-citizens have the front of the immense and wonderful gatherings at the Gospel tent. Indeed, colored men ran the meeting, and the Caucasian chivalry looked on and applauded rapturously.

On the same platform could be found the most radical black Republicans and the most bitter and uncompromising Bourbons.

This election has largely been a test of the colored preachers over their race. In no purely political contest did the colored preachers ever work so hard. Last night they appealed passionately and with all the weird eloquence peculiar to the negro, not to let it be said that the ex-slaves were on the side of the devil in this fight.

Although he came to the meeting exhausted from overwork, Bishop Turner was inspired by the electrical influence of the sea of eager sympathetic faces before him, surrounded by the wealth and culture of the dominant race of one of the queenliest cities of the South. His marvelous power of speech swayed the emotions of his ebony-hued audience. At times they encouraged him by suggestive questions, and they wildly cheered, or roared with laughter at his replies; then a salvo of fervent "Amens" would roll over the crowd; and when the orator pictured the coming of the day of jubilee, the day when the black man would be free from the curse of intemperance, there was a loud ecstatic cry of exultation. No colored man living knows his race better than Bishop Turner does, and if there were any of his hearers who had come doubting as to how he would vote, Bishop Turner decided him by saying in a solemn manner: "Oh, my people, think, think of our great liberator to-morrow; think of our dear old father Abraham Lincoln, as he looks over the battlements of heaven to-morrow and sees his children, those he freed, and to whom he gave the rights of manhood, voting to re-enslave themselves, how his heart must bleed." It was a scene such as can only be witnessed among the poor, down-trodden sons of Ham in the South. As the preacher raised both hands high above his head and pictured Lincoln overlooking the walls of paradise, the stolid countenances of the negroes became awe-struck, and then were filled with an expression of tender reverance and religious submission. Beyond a doubt the great majority of the respectable negroes were on the side of prohibition. That could be seen by a compromise of the rival processions.

The excitement of to-day commenced early. At half-past 5 the colored "wets" were brought out of the old depot, or "bull-pen," as it is known, where they had been kept all night, feasting on barbecued 'possum. This was on the edge of town. The anti-Prohibitionists marched to the polls about twelve hundred strong, headed by brass bands. They arrived at the polls shortly after 6 o'clock. The Prohibitionists were later in putting in an appearance. Every colored church was a rendezvous for Prohibitionists. There are only two polling places at Atlanta, and six in the country outside. So unprecedently large was the vote in the city that each place was provided with three ballot boxes. Heretofore there has only been one ballot-box at each precinct. Men formed in lines according to the first letters of their surnames, and the ballot-boxes in each precinct were placed several yards apart, although all were in the same building. The white leaders on both sides had come to an understanding in order to prevent a threatened riot. The saloon men solemnly agreed not to let any of their supporters have any liquor, and to their credit be it said they kept their promise. A drunken man was not seen on the streets all day. Then it was mutually agreed that there should be no challenging except in extraordinary cases. The election was held under the registration law, and repeating and voting by disqualified persons could be detected afterward. Such was the nature of the contest that neither side could afford to bulldoze or be abusive at the polls, and so, although the Prohibitionists were not on the ground so early as their opponents, they suffered no disadvantage therefrom. The polls opened at 8 o'clock, and hundreds of men were in line at both precincts two hours before then. Blacks and whites, "wets" and "drys" took their places indiscriminately. For the most part there was great good nature displayed. The "wets" appeared to have the best of it in the first part of the morning. They came in droves, and were wildly greeted by those of their persuasion who had already voted. So great was the demand for vehicles that a draft had to be made on surrounding towns. The Prohibitionists got fifty buggies, carriages and wagons from Macon. Business has practically been suspended all day. Men have talked about nothing but the election. Processions have had control of Atlanta from daybreak. It has been unusually cold, but the streets have been swarming, as people have poured in from all parts of Georgia. Ninety per cent. of the visitors are Prohibitionists. The colored ministers labored for prohibition with almost frenzied earnestness. They would appeal to individual men in the ranks, and quote Scriptures to them, and exhort them on the evils of the saloon system. Prominent among the white workers for prohibition were officers in the Good Templar order. One of them, a magnificent looking man, had his sombrero decked with a white rosette and long blue ribbons. He would go from one precinct to another and make dramatic harangues against the liquor traffic. Fully half of the voters wore badges. The "wet" badges were "red," with "liberty" printed on, while the "dry" badges were blue, with no distinctive motto. Hardly a woman was to be seen on the streets of Atlanta all day. This was owing to a common understanding. Some of the male prohibitionists had suggested that the women should surround the polls, and use personal appeals to voters, but better counsels prevailed. The prohibition women either held prayer-meetings, or acted as waiters at the free lunches provided near the polls. Provisions enough for an army had been given the ladies. A lunch-room was established a few doors from each polling place. It was a sight to see great big burly negroes, dressed like scare-crows, waited upon with infinite grace and courtesy by delicate and beautiful and wealthy young ladies. These lunch-rooms had strips of muslin nailed on the outside, on which were painted such sentences as these: "Am I my brother's keeper?" "O, woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt." "For God, home and native land."

Shortly after 11 o'clock all the colored employes of the Kimball House, numbering nearly a hundred, marched to the polls. They were gaily decorated. Every one voted the "wet" ticket. Their employers have been very bitter against the Prohibitionists, and have declared that they will be forced to close if they cannot run a bar in their hotel.

Local optionists claim this as the greatest victory gained in the United States. Considering the intensity of feeling on both sides, the election was a model of order. There was an absolute freedom from drunkenness or fights.

The anti-Prohibitionists are deeply chagrined, and for the sake of peace the Prohibition leaders advised that no demonstration be held to-night. But the younger element among the Prohibitionists could not be restrained, and they formed an impromptu procession, and serenaded the newspaper officers with their ear-splitting Southern yells.

After the most exciting and keenly contested election ever held in Georgia, prohibition has carried in Atlanta and Fulton county by 226 majority on a total vote of about 7,000, the largest probably ever polled. It is estimated that there were 700 or 800 pairs. The Prohibitionists rallied their reserve strength in the latter part of the day, and won a victory by the almost superhuman efforts of the temperance colored men, who made imploring appeals to their race not to be bought up by the liquor dealers. The county outside the city proper gave a prohibition majority of 543, so that Atlanta herself went against prohibition by 327, but as the election was by the county at large, Atlanta is included in the result by prohibition.

Already the anti-Prohibitionists talk of contesting the election, they claiming that one of the municipalities in the country had no right to vote, as it had previously voted on the question within the prescribed time. Should that precinct be thrown out prohibition will be defeated by about 90 votes.

LATER.—The anti-Prohibitionists have perfected arrangements to contest the result of Tuesday's election here. The Prohibitionists are preparing a municipal ticket to antagonize the citizens' ticket now in the field. The anti-Prohibitionists propose to employ Roscoe Conkling to carry their contest to the United States Supreme court, if necessary.

Jay Gould Retires from Wall Street.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Jay Gould is to retire from Wall street. His connection with the brokerage firm of W. E. Connor & Co., with which he has been identified for eight or ten years, will be severed January 1. His son will take the same action, and as soon as Mr. Gould's yacht Atalanta can be made ready, Mr. Gould intends to start on a long voyage, which may extend over four or five months. The time for his sailing has not been fixed, but if arrangements can be completed he will leave New York before January 1. He will visit the Windward Islands and probably go as far south as Rio de Janeiro. During his absence his son, who is a vice president in the companies controlled by Mr. Gould, will attend to his business interests, and with this purpose will occupy his offices in the Western building.

"I have been fully 25 years in Wall street," Mr. Gould said, speaking of his retirement, "and it is about time, I think, that I made way for younger and more active men. I am nearly 50 years old, and have earned a rest. My connection with Wall street, however, has been slight for a long time. I sold out all my speculative holdings during the summer, and the change, so far as I am concerned, will be, therefore, hardly a change at all. A year ago I contemplated this step, but was prevented by certain reasons from taking it. There could not be a better time than the present for me to dissolve absolutely my connection with stock speculation. Confidence has been largely restored, and the business of the country now rests on substantial foundations. I can not be charged with having abandoned a sinking ship, for I have clung to it through the storm, and pleasant weather now attends it."

The Hamilton County Muddle.

COLUMBUS, Nov. 30.—It will be remembered that, when the Circuit court granted the mandamus compelling County Clerk Dalton to issue the certificates of election to the Republican candidates for senator from Hamilton county, there was a similar action filed by the Democrats, pending in the Supreme court. If a decision can be reached before Judge Spear takes his seat, then the Democrats expect a decree directing the issuance of the certificates to the Democrats. "There is," says the *Dispatch*, "a possibility that, in the absence of Judge McIlvaine, owing to illness, the court will be tied, Judge Owen, Democrat, voting with Judge Johnson, Republican, against Judges Atherton and Follett, Democrats. This possibility is based on the fact that Judge Owen has heretofore shown himself to be a judge rather than a partisan, much to the discomfiture of the political schemers."

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL.

A Ringing Protest Addressed to Pres. Cleveland on Huidekoper's Removal.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—Gen. N. P. Lane, of Philadelphia, had an interview with President Cleveland this morning, and presented him the following communication from Geo. G. Meade Post No. 1, Department of Pennsylvania, G. A. R.:

SIR:—Post No. 1, G. A. R., of Pennsylvania, has resolved upon the following for presentation to you:

WHEREAS, Gen. Henry S. Hidekoper, a comrade of the G. A. R. post, a Union soldier, who has lost an arm in the service, has been removed from the position of postmaster at Philadelphia without, so far as we know, any just cause, therefore it behooves us to ask the President:

First—Whether in the absence of charges affecting a wounded soldier's character or ability, such removal is not contrary to the spirit that has and should pervade executive appointments.

Second—Whether such action is not contrary to the direct or implied pledge of the President, often heretofore made, that in removals from office in the absence of charges or any known disqualification, the fact that an incumbent has been an honorable Union soldier should weigh in his favor sufficient to overcome simple political considerations, all other things being equal.

Third—Whether in removing our follow-soldier without charges or cause, there is not a direct violation of statutory requirement that the fact of soldiership shall be a protection to an official incumbent until it shall appear that he is some way culpable or deficient.

Fourth—Whether the removal of our comrade without charges or cause in opposition to an almost unanimous business and non-partisan sentiment, and in the midst of great official usefulness, is not detrimental to the public service.

And it further behooves us as a body to say we disclaim all politics and every political motive. That in the case of our comrade and all others like it, the wrong of removal is aggravated by the substitution of one who is not a soldier. This adds to the reflection contained in a removal without cause—the sting of discrimination against the soldier. It is not thought that your action is the result of an unyielding policy. If not, let us petition you to modify it so as not to appear hostile to the soldier element. They ought to have the rights conferred by law, conveyed in public promises, demanded by a liberal public sentiment. More they do not ask.

Very respectfully submitted, by order of the post.

ALEXANDER REED, Commander.
DAVID P. WEAVER, Adjutant.

Pension Matters.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—The secretary of the Interior has received the annual report of Gen. John C. Black, commissioner of pensions, for the year ended June 30, 1885. It shows that there were at the close of the year 345,125 pensioners. During the year there were added 35,657 new names and 1,885 reinstatements. During the same period the names of 15,233 pensioners were dropped from the roll for various causes, leaving a net increase of 22,359. The average annual value of each pension at the close of the year is shown to be $110.36, and the aggregate annual amount of all pensions is $38,090,985; an increase over the total value for the previous year of $3,634,384. The amount paid for pensions during the year was $64,978,435, an increase in amount over the previous year of $8,069,858. It is shown that 555,038 claims have been filed on account of disability, and 335,296 on account of death alleged to be due to causes originating in the service; claims for this latter having been filed by the widow, minor children, or dependent relatives of the soldier; a total of 521,029 claims on account of disability and death have been allowed.

The acts of 1871 and 1880 provided for a pension on account of service during the war of 1812. Since 1872, 78,506 claims of this class have been filed, 34,672 by the surviving soldiers and sailors, and 43,834 by the widows of those who served in that war. Of this number (war of 1812) 59,862 have been allowed, 25,670 to the survivors and 34,192 to the widows. In the aggregate since 1861, 968,840 claims have been filed and 580,897 have been allowed. The amount paid for pensions since 1861 is $744,-040,541.

Out of all army invalid claims filed prior to July 1, 1880, a little more than 66 per cent. have been allowed, and at the close of the present year there remained pending of this class, 13,415 claims.

The commissioner suggests that an increased pension should be given in cases of total deafness, and in those cases which in lesser degree approximate total deafness, and recommends a rating of $30 for total deafness and proportionate ratings for lesser degrees of this trouble. He also suggests that the benefits of the act of March 3, 1885, be extended to soldiers and sailors who, while in the line of duty, lost an arm above the elbow joint, or a leg above the knee joint, and who in consequence thereof have been substantially disabled to the same degree as though amputation had been performed at the shoulder joint and hip joint. Gen. Black calls attention to the widespread feeling that the limitation imposed by section 2 of the act of March 30, 1879, is unjust in its operations. If a soldier was entitled to a pension at any time prior to the first day of July, 1880, no good reason is known to exist why he should be allowed to make proof therefor. Commissioner Black, in conclusion, charges that at one time the pension bureau was nothing but a political machine.

D. T. Murphy, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension bureau. His promotion is from chief of the board of review.

Patent Office Rules.

The commissioner of patents, in a recent decision, has laid down the following important rules for the conduct of interference proceedings in patent cases:

1. In interference proceedings, where neither applicant files a preliminary statement, the senior applicant will, under rule 8, be presumed the first inventor, and priority awarded him.

2. In such cases where the intention in controversy is disclosed in the application of the senior applicant, priority cannot be awarded the senior applicant, even though such senior applicant expressly disclaims for the present any claim for a patent for such disputed invention.

3. In such interference cases priority must be awarded such senior applicant, notwithstanding the oath of the junior applicant discloses the fact that he has received a British patent for his invention which antedates the time of the filing of either application.

The Senate.

It is suggested that Logan cannot be sworn in as United States Senator until after a president pro tempore is elected. The organization of the Senate must be perfected before his credentials can be received. This fact will perhaps prevent his candidacy as presiding officer. Sen. Cullom thinks it would be the proper thing to elect Logan president pro tem, but it can be safely denied that he is canvassing for the place. Sen. Van Wyck says he does not see how the senate can avoid tendering the presidency to Edmunds. Sen. Dolph believes that in case of the death of Pres. Cleveland the president pro tempore of the senate would have all the powers attaching to the office of chief magistrate of the nation. The death of Mr. Hendricks will not interfere with the prearranged plans of dinners and receptions at the White House during the winter. A vice president is not regarded as a member of the administration in as full a degree as a cabinet minister.

Work for Congress.

With the election of Sen. Mitchell of Oregon the 49th Congress is complete in membership, with 76 senators, of whom 42 are Republicans and 34 are Democrats, and 325 representatives, comprising 183 Democrats and 142 Republicans. Congress convenes on Monday, December 7, and it is believed that the first session will be one of the longest of recent years. A careful estimate of the expected appropriations for the first session places the aggregate at $275,-000,000. The prominent feature of controversy in the coming Congress will be the silver question, the admission of Dakota, the postal telegraph, the tariff and the increase of the navy. Fifty-five representatives and ten senators are already on the ground, and others are arriving daily. Officeseekers are flocking to the city.

Democratic Financiering.

It is said at the treasury department that there will be a deficit this month. The reason for this is that the revenue has been very small during the entire month. A halt has been called in all wholesale and importing business. This is the season when the year's books are balanced. The great business of this month is of a retail kind for the holidays. The small dealers have nearly all made their purchases. On the other hand, the expenses of the government are fully as great as any other month in the year. The above is a reason that would, if nothing else, make it a bad time at which to make a call of bonds. There is no probability of anything of the kind being done at present, although much pressure is being brought from certain quarters to bring it about.

Leprosy.

Consul-Gen. Putnam, at Honolulu, has sent to the department of state an exhaustive article on the subject of leprosy, written by Dr. Geo. L. Fitch, who, the consul general says, has enjoyed opportunities vouchsafed to few to become thoroughly acquainted with the malady. For a number of years he had charge of the government hospital and leper settlement in the island of Molokai. Dr. Fitch believes him, self justified in saying that leprosy is hereditary, and cannot be communicated by one person to another.

Increase in the Public Debt.

It is said at the treasury department that there has been an increase, instead of the usual decrease in the public debt during the month of November. The receipts have been light, and the disbursements unusually heavy. The payments on account of pensions alone amount to about $11,000,000. The debt statement will not be issued until Wednesday.

Forest Lands.

The official returns recently made of the forest lands of the German Empire, a synopsis of which has been transmitted by Consul Harper, at Munich, to the secretary of state, show an increase since 1878 of 152,-546 acres of forest, a result brought about by replanting and wooding commons and waste lands.

Senator Miller.

A friend of Sen. John F. Miller has arrived here from California, and says that it is extremely doubtful if he ever comes to Washington again. His condition is very alarming, as his constitution seems to have given away entirely from the effects of the wounds he received during the war, and all of his vigor is gone. The Senator is now at his country residence in Napa Valley, in northern part of California, and is under the constant surveillance of a physician, who has been treating him for a long time.

National Banks.

The annual report of Hon. H. W. Can-

ALL-NIGHT INHALATION!

"A positive revolution in the treatment of Air-Passage Diseases of the Nose, Throat, and Lungs, and, for the purpose designed, as valuable a discovery as vaccination."

THE PILLOW-INHALER.

A Speedy, Positive and Permanent Cure for Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Incipient Consumption.

[The above Picture shows a person using the Pillow-Inhaler.]

It is a hair pillow, with reservoirs of evaporating liquid, the fumes or vapor of which is inhaled all night long, whilst sleeping as usual, and without any discomfort. It is used only at night, and is perfectly safe to the most delicate. There is no stomach-dosing, douching or snuffing; but just as a smoky lamp will leave a deposit on a whitened wall so the PILLOW-INHALER, for say *eight hours at a time*, spreads a powerful healing balm or salve on the inflamed inner coating of the diseased air-surfaces, from the nostrils to the bottom of the lungs, and hence into the blood. Old-fashioned inhalation, through a tube, for a few minutes a day, sometimes cured. Think of eight hours constant action, on the same principle, but intensified a hundred-fold! There are no pipes or tubes. The medicine is *breathed in, not swallowed*, and goes right to the diseased parts. The testimony to its results is beyond all question, as attested by the experience of thousands.

CATARRH. BRONCHITIS. CONSUMPTION.

HON. E. L. HEDDEN, Collector of the Port of New York, says: "I take pleasure in stating that the Pillow-Inhaler has been of the greatest relief, and I believe of permanent benefit, to my wife, who has been a great sufferer from Bronchial and Catarrhal Troubles, accompanied with distressing Asthma. I recommend its use to all persons afflicted with such maladies."
E. L. HEDDEN, 38 West 49th St., New York.

MR. H. G. TEELE, 30 Bryan Block, Chicago, Ill., says: "I suffered fifteen years from a severe case of Catarrh; coughed incessantly day and night. I bought a PILLOW-INHALER, and since using it my cough is gone; my lungs are no longer weak and sore, and I am in better health than I have been for years."

H. E. ALDMEN, M. D., 1519 South Tenth St., Philadelphia, says: "I have used the Pillow-Inhaler in my practice, and I find it to be one of the best things for diseases of the respiratory passages."

During the six years of its existence the PILLOW-INHALER has wrought cures of Catarrh, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption, that have been more like miracles than the usual treatment of disease. Experience has proven that if the simple directions are followed it will heal hopeless cases, no matter what ordinary methods and remedies have been tried in vain. Send for *Explanatory Pamphlet and Testimonials.*

THE PILLOW-INHALER CO.
1520 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

BRANCHES: Chicago, (Central Music Hall,) State and Randolph Streets. New York, 25 East Fourteenth Street.

son, comptroller of the currency, has been completed. It shows that during the year ended Nov. 1 145 banks were organized, with a capital of $16,938,000. Since the establishment of the national banking system there has been organized 3,406 national banks; total number now in existence, 2,727, which is the largest number that has been in operation at one time.

Indian Troubles.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1.—Adjt. Gen. Drum has received the following telegram from Gen. Drum: "Sanches brought into Fort Apache last evening the head of one of the hostiles, named Ogare Quelah. He also reports that the hostiles are killing all the White Mountain Indians they can find scattered over the reservation. It seems probable that up to this time they have killed eleven women, four children, and five men and boys. The White Mountains threaten to retaliate on the Chiricahuas remaining on the reservation, but these are close to Fort Apache, and closely guarded. The Indians on the reservation are extremely aroused, and several parties of scouts and troops are hunting the hostiles. All the Indian camps have been notified. There is reason to hope that more of the hostiles will be killed."

HENDRICKS'S FUNERAL.

The Procession—Incidents—The Funeral Sermon—At Rest.

A MEMORABLE DAY.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 1.—The mortal remains of Thomas A. Hendricks, the fifth Vice President of the United States to die during his term of office, were conveyed to the tomb to-day. The event was made memorable, in many respects, by the presence of a tremendous concourse of people from all parts of the nation to witness the simple rites which preceded their interment. The presage of inclement weather, on the day of his funeral, which was given yesterday, was verified only to the extent of a wintry leaden sky, and a thick atmosphere.

The business life of the city was entirely suspended. The clergy, without respect to sect, joined in the obsequies; the bells of all the churches tolled a requiem, and the presence of the populace in the column which followed his funeral car, or stood as silent spectators of the solemn spectacle attested their fealty to his memory.

The train arrivals swelled the multitude on the street to an extent to impede the ordinary progress on all the chief thoroughfares. Washington street presented a black mass of humanity, hours before the services were entered upon at St. Paul's, and long before the passage of the column the windows of its business blocks were filled with occupants. The eye rested on a waiting multitude which occupied apparently every vantage point along the broad thoroughfare.

MOURNING EMBLEMS.

The emblems of mourning which began to appear on public and private buildings the day of the Vice President's death, have grown in quantity and design, until now the whole city may be said to be in funeral garb.

One of the central points of attraction for the visiting multitude was the modest home of the late Vice President on Tennessee street, a plain two-story brick structure, facing the state capitol building now in process of construction. On the front door of the house was a black rosette from which was pendant a strip of black crepe, which constituted the only outward emblem of mourning. On the street in front of the house, gathered a large, but respectful crowd, which grew in numbers as the forenoon advanced. A detail of police force and soldiery was able, however, to keep the sidewalk clear in front of the edifice to enable the close friends and relatives of Mrs. Hendricks and the members of the respective committees to gain admission to the house and grounds.

The scene presented in the interior of the house, however, carried with it all the evidences of death. Emblems of mourning and memorial floral designs were at hand every where. The oil portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks were almost hidden in banks of flowers and trailing smilax. On the mantel in the front parlor was an elaborate floral piece, emblematic of "The Gates Ajar," sent in by the members of the Chinese class of the Presbyterian Sunday school.

The most notable representation of the designs in flowers was that of the log cabin in which Mr. Hendricks was born in Ohio. It stood at the head of his coffined remains, and was the work of ladies of Shelbyville, where Mr. Hendricks had formerly lived. It was six feet in length and four in height, its sides composed of calla-lilies, white hyacinths, carnations and roses. The roof was of English ivy and smilax, and the chimney of red and white carnations. On one side of the miniature structure, in purple immortelles, was the inscription: "The home of my boyhood," and beneath, "Shelbyville." On the open door of the cabin was pendant a black satin banner, bearing in letters of gold, "God's finger touched him and he slept," and the second inscription underneath, "Shelbyville mourns her distinguished and gifted son." Over a large painting of the dead Vice President in the back parlor of the mansion was flung a soft drapery of white Chinese silk, and near it stood the splendid banner presented during the recent national campaign, containing the faces of Pres. Cleveland and the deceased.

During the morning the arrival of additional floral designs caused a change in the arrangement in the parlors. An emblem of "Gates Ajar," from the Cook county Democratic club, of Chicago, was placed at the head of the casket. Perhaps the most thoughtful and touching tribute was a simple wreath from the little village of Fultonham, O., where Mr. Hendricks was born. It was placed on the casket, and alongside were cast the more rare and brilliant products of the White House conservatories, received this morning from Miss Cleveland.

THE LAST LEAVE-TAKING.

At 9 o'clock Mrs. Hendricks entered the room for her last leave-taking, accompanied only by her brother and Mrs. Morgan. The ordeal was most trying, and the desolate woman seemed to be utterly prostrated, clinging to the last to the clay so soon to be hidden forever from her view, and impressed with the placid and life like appearance of the dead, she desired to preserve this last scene, and so, late as it was, she sent for a photographer to take a picture of the casket. Before he arrived, delegations from distant cities began to come, and were admitted to pass through and view the remains. While the photographer was engaged at his work, the members of the cabinet, the judges of the Supreme court, and others from Washington, entered, and were unfortunately detained a few minutes by the process. It was 11 o'clock when the casket was replaced and the stream of visitors again passed by and out through the side door. Shortly after this the pall-bearers arrived, the draped hearse and the carriages for the family and friends were marshaled before the door and the preparations were made for the final removal of the body. This was done without further leave taking. The police and military kept the curious but always respectful mass of people out of the way, and the little cavalcade moved quietly with its military escort through densely lined streets to the Cathedral of St. Paul. The casket was borne into the church at 12:14, the vast congregation having already been seated, with the exception of the immediate relatives and the church vestry. The officiating clergy, four in number—Bishop Knickerbocker, of the diocese; Rev. Dr. Stringfellow, of Montgomery, Ala., the first rector of St. Paul's, and under whose ministration Mr. Hendricks joined the church; Rev. Dr. Fulton, of St. Louis, a former rector of St. Paul's, and Rev. Dr. Jenckes, the present rector, in their robes of office, met the remains at the main entrance of the cathedral on Illinois street, preceded by a guard of the Indianapolis light infantry. The body was borne up the central aisle, the clergymen and members of the vestry going in advance. Bishop Knickerbocker voiced the opening sentence of the burial service, "I am the resurrection and the life," followed by Rev. Doctors Stringfellow and Fuller in their recitation of the other verses used for the dead until the casket had been carried and placed outside the chancel. The great audience stood while the impressive scene was enacted. Following the bier came the widow, leaning on the arm of her brother, Mr. S. W. Morgan, followed by the other relatives all in deep mourning. Thirteen pews to the right of the central aisle, were reserved for the family, while the vestry and members of the local committees occupied pews in front to the left. The pew occupied by the dead Vice President during life time, was the tenth from the front to the left of the middle aisle, when facing the altar. It was distinguished by its complete envelopment in black cloth, and the fact that it was unoccupied. The church is a modest brick structure, square and oblong, but commodious.

Rev. Dr. Jencks delivered the address.

When the speaker had concluded, Mrs. Doner, of Chicago, sang "Rock of Ages," the bishop closing with prayer and benediction. The casket was then lifted and borne from the church, the audience remaining seated. During the progress of the funeral column from the house to the church, there was a slight drift of sleet in the air, which continued throughout the period of services in the cathedral. In the church edifice the place of honor was accorded

EX-PRES. HAYES,

his full beard and hair showing the whiteness of advancing years. He sat immediately in the rear of the pews occupied by the vestry and reception committees on the pew. Directly in his rear were Sec. Bayard and the other members of the Cabinet. To their left were seated the committees from the United States Senate and House of Representatives, wearing flowing sashes of white on their right shoulders, closed at the left side with rosettes of black crape. Immediately in their rear were the officers of the army, in full uniform. On the north side of the church were the governors of the states present, with their staffs.

THE BELLS

of all the city churches began their tolling when the remains were taken from the house, and continued their pealing during the continuation of the church rites and while the procession was on its long march to Crown Hill cemetery. There was very little delay in the movement of the great column when once the distinguished people who had composed the church audience had been assigned their carriages. The column was preceded by a mounted police escort, who were followed by the Columbus barracks band and the Richardson Zouaves, who immediately preceded the hearse. The latter was drawn by six black horses, wearing the black paraphernalia worn by the animals attached to the funeral car which bore the remains of Gen. Grant to the grave. On either side of the hearse was a guard from the Indianapolis light infantry, carrying their guns at the position of "reverse arms."

THE FUNERAL PROCESSION

was made up of four grand divisions. The column took up its line of march at 12:48 p. m., but its progress was retarded in the business district, owing to the blockading crowds, which far outnumbered the moving column. It proceeded slowly through the great masses of people, the military organizations attempting to march with company front, but repeatedly compelled to break into columns of fours and move by the flank. The carriages were driven three abreast. The movement was slow, the bands playing dirges making the progress at times almost imperceptible.

Shortly before the column entered upon the final stage of its journey the sleet began to fall more sharply, accompanied by a cold wind. The carriages containing the mourners and notable participants were all closed against the inclemency of the weather. The column entered the cemetery under a splendid stone arch, completed yesterday, and was the first to pass under it. Winding through a thick growth of beech and maple trees, the military division came upon a large open view, and approaching the open grave, on the Hendricks family lot, which occupies the most commanding view in the grounds, turned to the left and then again to the right, finally completely encircling the tract of which the Hendricks plat form a part.

The Hendricks lot contains the grave of Morgan Hendricks, the only child born to Mr. and Mrs. Hendricks, who died in 1851, in his third year. This grave was completely embedded in flowers by the friends of the sorrowing widow. The grave opened to deposit all that was mortal of Thos. A. Hendricks is the counterpart of a mausoleum, having been encased completely in stone. Looking into the open grave to the view there was only a bed of evergreens, smilax and cut flowers, the stone enclosure having been lined with these beautiful emblems. When the hearse had halted near the lot, the casket was borne to the grave. The venerable Bishop Knickerbocker preceded it, and read the verses for the dead, and after the lowering of the casket Rev. Dr. Jenckes read the committal services, the bishop closing with prayer and benediction.

Good Joke on Congressman Hill.

Congressman Charles M. Anderson, of the Montgomery-Darke district, tells the following story on his colleague, Mr. Hill: "A year or two ago Hill went up into Michigan on a stumping expedition to help out in a campaign. While there he became acquainted with a Democrat who could make a stump speech that usually pleased his audience. The Michigander, however, had one fault and that was he was too fond of intoxicants. Notwithstanding this, Hill thought it would be a good idea to have the eloquent Wolverine come into Ohio and make a few speeches and suggested to his new friend that he come and help out in the campaign. The Michigander expressed his willingness to do so if the state committee invited him. Hill promised to arrange it. So this year he kept his promise and wrote two letters, one to the chairman of the state committee asking him to invite his Michigan friend to Ohio to make a couple of speeches. Hill also assured the state committee of his confidence in the Michigander's ability to do good. He said that as a stump speaker he had no superior, but he added, 'you ought to send some one along to watch him. He is liable to get drunk, and if he should do so, he might disgrace us.' The other letter was addressed to the Michigan man. In this, Hill told his friend that he had written to the state committee to invite him, and he expressed the hope that he would come. But when Hill directed the two envelopes he put the letter for the state committee in the envelope addressed to his Michigan friend and the one intended for the latter went to the state committee."

Dakota's Admission.

ST. PAUL, Nov. 30.—Gov. Gil Pierce, of Dakota, is in the city. Interrogated in reference to Dakota's admission into the Union as a state, Gov. Pierce said there were three things that might be done. The first was the division of the territory and the admission of the southern division as a state. The second was the division of the territory into two distinct territories without the admission of either, and the third was the admission of the territory as a state without a division. The first he considered possible, the second and third probable. He expressed the belief that the residents of the territory were generally in favor of a division, the movement being more popular in the southern division. As a political move, Gov. Pierce thought that the division scheme would be favorably entertained by the Democratic congressmen. In this way the President would be permitted to select a double set of territorial officers, and the patronage would be doubled. He thought that as a stroke of policy the Democratic congressmen should pass a bill permitting a division, as in that way the Democratic party would become more popular with the residents of a future state. The admission of Dakota as a whole would not give general satisfaction, neither section favoring such a bill.

Under Age, but Happy.

WEEDSPORT, N. Y., Nov. 25.—Harvey Ware, of Port Byron, and Alice Crosby, of St. Louis, were married here last night. They were brought up together in Port Byron. Two years ago Mrs. Crosby noticed a growing intimacy between them, and disliking Ware, she sent her daughter to an uncle in St. Louis, whither she herself followed after disposing of her property in Port Byron. The girl was kept under the closest surveillance in the western city. At one time she eluded her watchers, but was overtaken just as she was boarding a train for the East. Another attempt, a few days ago, proved more successful. She was disguised by lady friends, after escaping from her uncle's house, and was taken safely away in the night. The plucky girl came on to the village alone, and Ware met her. The marriage ceremony was performed half an hour later. The mother and uncle arrived from St. Louis to-day. Both lovers are under age.

The Boy Traveler.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 24.—McDougall Foster, the runaway boy from Chicago, who was arrested here a week or so ago and placed in the Home of the Boys' and Girls' Aid society, has again asserted his right to be known as the young American traveler. Last Thursday he ran away from the Home and was not heard from again until yesterday morning, when he was brought into the county jail at Oakland. A constable had found him on San Pablo avenue. Sheriff Hale received an intimation from the Aid society that the boy was not wanted at the Home. When he was first found he was trying to steal his way on board of a China steamer. The authorities of Alameda county, who have the boy in custody, are at loss what to do with him.

War Between Farmers and Hunters.

MEMPHIS, Nov. 24.—For several weeks the farmers residing in the bottoms of the St. Francis and Cache rivers, between Wittsburg and Jonesboro, Ark., have suffered at the hands of hunters, who have burned the undergrowth from several thousand acres of fine grazing lands, and have thus been laid a waste, which will cause suffering to the cattle that were wont to roam in that locality. The farmers have banded together for self-protection against these hunters, and it was rumored last night at Jonesboro that three hunters who had been caught in the act of firing the undergrowth had been hanged by indignant farmers.

Cincinnati Election Law Unconstitutional.

COLUMBUS, Dec. 1.—The Supreme Court this morning rendered a decision in the Taggett habeas corpus case, brought up from Cincinnati, discharging the defendant and holding the Cincinnati and Cleveland election registry law to be unconstitutional. The decision of the Court is unanimous. Judge McIlvain was absent.

Prohibition in Georgia.

ATLANTA, Dec. 1.—Judge McCoy, United States district judge, at a late hour last night issued a restraining order against the declaration of the recent prohibition election in Atlanta.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

The Balkan War.

KILLED AT WIDDIN.

LONDON, Nov. 26.—A dispatch from Sofia states that the Bulgarians report that 2,000 Servians were killed at Widdin.

ON SERVIAN TERRITORY.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—A dispatch from Sofia states that at 4 a. m. Thursday, Prince Alexander, at the head of 5,000 Bulgarian troops, entered Servian territory.

SERVIA AND BULGARIA.

LONDON, Nov. 30.—The *Times* this morning says it learns that Servia is willing to accept peace without the payment of an indemnity, and that she will refuse to give either money or territory as the price of peace.

BELGRADE, Nov. 30.—The third reserves have been called out for service. It is stated that England has approved the proposed increase of Servian territory, on condition that Servia agrees to the union of Bulgaria and Eastern Roumelia.

LONDON, Nov. 29.—A dispatch from Belgrade says that an armistice between Servia and Bulgaria was concluded at 3:30 yesterday afternoon. The cessation of hostilities was brought about by the efforts of Count Khevenhuller-Metrich, the Austro-Hungarian envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary at Belgrade.

Advices from Sofia state that the armistice between Bulgaria and Servia was only concluded after the Austro-Hungarian minister to Servia had notified Prince Alexander that if the Bulgarians advanced another kilometer Austrian troops would cross the frontier and fight the Bulgarians. The minister added that the capture of Pirot had saved Prince Alexander's military honor and assured his reputation.

AUSTRIA AND RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 30.—The Russian newspapers, in discussing affairs in the Balkan, feel anxious about the situation, and consider that the attitude of Austria is tantamount to openly siding with Servia. They ask how the action of Austria will influence Russia, who as a signatory power to the treaty of Berlin, loyally refused to support Bulgaria. The *Novoe Vremya* says: "We cannot reconcile the action of Count Von Khevenfuller-Metsch, the Austrian minister at Belgrade, with the unanimity of the imperial powers."

The Burmese War.

WHIPPING THE BURMESE.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.—An official dispatch from Gen. Prendergrast, commander of the British expeditionary force, states that the British had a successful fight with the Burmese at Pagan on the 24th inst., and that he expects to reach Mandalay, the capital of Burmah, to-morrow.

Mandalay is about three miles from the Irrawaddy river, so it will be rather far away for anything like an effective fire from the British gunboats should they get up to it. There is a massive brick wall with a battlemented parapet all round the four sides. Each wall has a gate, and over the gates are towers with seven roofs, all of them bright with gilding. At regular intervals there are smaller towers which serve the purpose of guard houses. The walls are surrounded by a deep ditch 150 feet wide.

RANGOON, Nov. 27.—The British expeditionary force has captured Mingyan, after a sharp fight with the Burmese. Three of the British were wounded.

KING THEBAW SURRENDERS.

RANGOON, Nov. 30.—King Thebaw, of Burmah, becoming alarmed at the rapid approach of the British expeditionary force, notwithstanding the resistence offered by the Burmese, sent a messenger to Gen. Pendergast, begging him to grant an armistice for the purpose of peaceably settling the difficulty between Burmah and the Indian government. Gen. Pendergast, in reply, demanded the surrender of the Burmese army and Mandalay, the capital, stating that only then could he entertain any request looking to a settlement of the dispute. King Thebaw acceded to the terms, and the Ava forts, with 28 guns, were turned over to the British troops. A garrison was placed there, and the British troops proceeded to Mandalay on the 28th inst.

IN QUEEN VICTORIA'S NAME.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The British expeditionary force under Gen. Prendergast has arrived at Mandalay without any resistance being offered by the Burmese. Lord Dufferin, the viceroy of India, has telegraphed the Home government that he has arranged to administer the Burmese government provisionally in Queen Victoria's name. The Europeans who remained at Mandalay on the outbreak of hostilities are safe.

Spain.

KING ALFONSO DEAD.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—3:30 p. m.—A dispatch has just been received at the foreign office from Madrid, stating that King Alfonso died at 9 o'clock this morning of consumption, accelerated by disentery.

MADRID, Nov. 28.—A state of siege has been declared in Old Castile, forming the present provinces of Bargos, Valladolid, Palencia, Avilla, Segovia, Soria, Logrono and Santander. It is reported that revolutionary agents with important papers have arrived in the northern provinces.

DON CARLOS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—An interview with Don Carlos is published to-day, in which the Spanish pretender says that he will remain quiet so long as Spain is tranquil, but will intervene to defend the monarchy if anarchy or the Republicans threaten it.

PARIS, Nov. 27.—The Carlist chiefs in this city have received a number of telegrams from Don Carlos. The dispatches indicate that Don Carlos expects a Republican rising in Spain, as the outcome of the death of King Alfonso, and that he believes the army will suppress the rising and rally to his support.

THE SITUATION IN SPAIN.

MADRID, Dec. 1.—The new cabinet has been approved throughout Spain. The only fear is in regard to Senor Zorilla, the Republican chief, who will lose prestige unless he attempts a revolt. If he is captured, the sentence of death already passed upon him for participation in former risings will be executed immediately.

The manifesto of Don Carlos promising to confirm to the Spaniards all their present civil and religious liberties is considered a direct bid for the throne, and is also interpreted as a prelude to a proposal of marriage of Don Carlos' son, Prince Jaime, and the princess of the Astureas, in the event of no heir to the throne being born. Both the Carlists and Monarchists would welcome such a settlement with acclamation, as it would end a 50 years conflict, and enable Spain to assume an appropriate position among the powers of Europe.

Great Britain.

GLADSTONE.

LONDON, Nov. 27.—The country anxiously awaited the news from Midlothian. In all the principal cities and towns great crowds gathered around the newspaper offices and waited patiently for the returns. There were thousands of people outside the cable news stations at 1:15 o'clock this morning when the result of the election in Midlothian was received. When the announcement was made that Mr. Gladstone had received 7,875 votes, to 3,245 for Mr. Dalrymple, the enthusiasm of the Liberals found vent in cheers and singing of "He's a jolly good fellow." Groans from the Conservatives and Nationalists mingled with the cheers, and a few scrimmages took place.

THE ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The results of the elections so far show that the Liberals have elected 141 candidates, the Conservatives 135, and the Nationalists 19.

Rival crowds of people are assembled in front of the various newspaper offices, cheering the results as they are posted. The excitement is very great. Mr. Charles Stewart Parnell and Timothy Michael Healy, Nationalists, have been elected for the two divisions of Cork city. The vote was as follows: Parnell, 6,716; Healy, 6,536; Pike, 1,464; Banbridge, 1,401.

METEORIC DISPLAYS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Meteoric displays in connection with Biela's comet have been observed slightly in London and Windsor. A brilliant display is reported from Athens, and at Naples and Teheran there were showers of shooting stars.

PARNELL'S MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Dec. 1.—The National League of Great Britain has telegraphed to the various branches in every parliamentary division in which a poll has not yet taken place, saying: "We trust that the Irishmen in your district will strive to stand by the instructions contained in Mr. Parnell's manifesto, and vote the straight Tory ticket, thus adding another to the already numerous victories of our countrymen in England and Scotland."

Denmark.

A DEAD PRINCE.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 28.—Prince Friedrick, brother of King Christian, of Denmark, is dead.

Mexico.

RIPE FOR REVOLUTION.

MONTEREY, Nov. 28.—The state legislature adjourned Wednesday. One of its last acts was to give the governor extraordinary powers, and to direct him to maintain the state government at all hazards. Gov. Garcia went to the city of Mexico two weeks ago, to confer with the federal authorities. Acting Gov. Sepulveda left the city Thursday, and is now at Villa Garcia, a town on the Mexican national railway, twenty miles south of this city. In the meantime the city is being filled with revolutionists, and several large bands of armed men will arrive within the next 48 hours from interior towns. Unless the state government asserts itself speedily and energetically, it will be lost. The revolutionists are well armed, and ready to fight. It is generally believed they will succeed in overthrowing the state authorities, unless the federal government comes to their assistance.

BUSTAMENTE, MEX., Nov. 28.—A large band of revolutionists passed through the city Thursday, going toward Monterey. They were joined here by the Indians, who attacked this place some weeks ago. Last night the bells were ringing and people cheering over the good news received from the city of Mexico. The mayor has received dispatches stating that the federal government will place a sufficient number of troops at the disposition of the governor to enable him to put down the rebellion.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

MONTEREY, Nov. 29.—The revolutionary force of Don Manuel Rodreguez has been increased to 300 men. They entered Garcia this afternoon, and a fight is expected at any moment.

Peru.

A GREAT SENSATION.

LIMA, Nov. 27.—Great sensation was caused here by the receipt of a telegram announcing that Gen. Caceres, with his entire army had surprised and occupied the town of Chicla, on the 23d inst. After his retreat across the river at Huaripuma, followed by the government troops, Caceres circumvented the latter by completely cutting off government expeditionary force. It is reported that Caceres had arrived in San Matteo, on the road to Lima. This city is insufficiently garrisoned, owing to all troops having been dispatched to the provinces.

Canada.

CROPS IN ONTARIO.

TORONTO, Ont., Nov. 28.—The report of the Ontario bureau of industries for November states that fall wheat shows a large yield of fine quality, while spring wheat is a failure both in quantity and quality. The bulk of the barley is discolored, and the oats rusted. Rye is of average yield and quality. Of the corn yield, much is soft. The potato crop shows a loss of 50 per cent. by rot, which continues its ravages in pits and cellars. The fruit crop is good. Live stock of all kinds is in good condition.

WHOLESALE HANGING.

BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., Nov. 27.—The execution of the eight Indians found guilty of murder at Frog Lake and Battleford, occurred at 8:27 a. m. The mechanism of the gallows was without a friction.

Father Bigonnesse devoted much time to instructing the prisoners, but it was only after orders for the execution came that they gave him much attention. All are pagans, or nominally Roman Catholics. The gallows was a substantial and massive structure. It was first intended to hang them two at a time, but other counsels prevailed and it was determined to hang them all at once. It stands in a secluded corner of the mounted police barracks square. It was tested yesterday by dropping heavy weights on all the ropes in the presence of the deputy sheriff and others, and stood the test. During his imprisonment Wandering Spirit shuddered under the dread that some one would shoot him, but this feeling wore off, and he became reconciled to hanging. Miserable Man asked to be shot, but on being told the policeman could not kill him at once, he said it was best as it was. He asked for a pair of shoes with thick soles, as it was a long journey over the sand hills lying between this world and the happy hunting ground. An interview was had with the prisoners yesterday afternoon. Most of them had nothing to say, while others talked freely, but very little of interest could be extracted from them.

URGENT BUSINESS.

TORONTO, Nov. 25.—The opposition journals having asserted that Sir John MacDonald had gone to England to escape the popular wrath aroused by the execution of Riel, the *Mail*, the government organ, says: "The fact is, Sir John MacDonald has been summoned to England by urgent business connected with the fisheries question. An international commission is to be appointed for the purpose of settling that issue between Canada and the United States, and of making the settlement a basis for a re-establishing of closer trade relations between the two countries."

A Cotton Curiosity.

BATON ROUGE, LA., Nov. 28.—The Hon. Thompson Bird, commissioner of agriculture, has in his office an extensive curiosity in the way of an agricultural product which was grown on the place of ex-Mayor Schorten, of this city. It is a cotton-plant, hybridized, about fourteen feet in height, and is said to be capable of producing four bales to the acre should a successful culture be accomplished. The process by which it is matured is as follows: Early in the morning before the blossoms open the stamens of the cotton-blossom are taken out, and the pistils of the cotton are hybridized by the pollen of an okra-blossom. The hybridized blossom is then protected by cloths to prevent insects from doing harm. As soon as the boll is formed the cloths are removed.

Mr. Schorton will secure from the two prolific stalks he has raised this year a sufficient amount of seed to plant an acre of this novel growth. The lint of the cotton is of the finest, being silky, long, and stout in fibre.

The Copper Industry.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28.—The *Times* says: Until within a few years the principal supply of copper for the world came from Chili, Spain, Australia, Africa and Lake Superior. More recently the immense quantities mined in Arizona, Montana and California glutted the market to a great extent, and reduced the price very largely, yet, although copper fell in price, still within a year and a half or so, it was selling at about £60 a ton in London, and it is only within the last three or four months that it has gone down as low as £39, and is now £42. The reason for this seems to have been chiefly in the enormous quantities of copper shipped to Europe from this country. A great anomalay is, although copper is about the lowest in price ever known in New York, yet, from all accounts, the actual stock of copper in America is exceedingly small.

A Shower of Stars.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 29.—Dr. S. R. Calthrop, the astronomer, was on the look-out last night for a shower of stars connected with the Biela comet which it was calculated would illumine the heavens between 7 and 9 o'clock. At 7 o'clock, as the radiant point was near the zenith, the shower burst into view, stars dropping downward in the north and east to the number of 129. At 9 o'clock there was another shower in which Dr. Calthrop counted 130 stars. The spectacle was a very brilliant one. It has great astronomical value, on account of its connection with the comet and the promptness of its appearance. The shower was first observed on November 27, 1872.

The Brooklyn Bridge.

NEW YORK, Nov. 30.—Tests made of the elevated railroad structures of the Brooklyn bridge cables show that they are all magnetized. The inducted magnetism from the earth is supposed to have been fixed by the jarring to which the structures have been subjected while under magnetic influence. The bottom parts of all pieces of iron thus magnetized show north polarity, and the cables of the bridge are said to be magnetized in the direction of their diameter, the upper surface of the cables, throughout their length, being of south polarity, and the lower surface north.

The Event of 1892.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., Nov. 25.—The Chicago Columbus Centennial World's Fair and Exposition company has been licensed to incorporate by the secretary of state. The capital stock is $1,000,000. The object is to hold an international exposition in the city of Chicago in 1892, which will celebrate the fourth centennial of the discovery of America. At the same time, it is proposed to erect a colossal statue of Columbus, resting on a vaulted pedestal, in which will be deposited a history of each country participating.

Minnesota Wheat.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—There were over 1,800 cars of wheat in sight of Minneapolis yesterday, and Wednesday there were over 1,900 cars, with over 6,000,000 bushels in the elevators. There is only left 1,500,000 bushels capacity unoccupied, all of which is virtually under contract to private parties, so really there is no public storage room. Sheds to take care of 400,000 bushels additional are being built, and it is thought side track lots will be sent to Duluth for storage.

Mormons and Gentiles.

SALT LAKE, Nov. 30.—Chief Justice Zane ruled that the municipal ordinance, under which the arrests were made of prominent Gentiles and Federal officials for lewd and lascivious conduct, was invalid. This will put a stop to prosecutions, and prevent many scandals, as the police have been at work for months procuring evidence of guilt against the men who prosecuted the Mormons for polygamy.

Sumatra Tobacco.

LANCASTER, Pa., Nov. 25.—A meeting of tobacco dealers and growers was held here yesterday to take action in regard to the large importations of Sumatra tobacco now threatening the industry in this country. It was resolved to petition Congress to increase the duty on all foreign tobacco to a dollar a pound

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Containing no mineral or other injurious ingredient, it is entirely harmless for infants and children of all ages, and is equally effective for grown persons.

DOSE SMALL, ACTION PROMPT, EFFECT COMFORTING.

For Constipation, Bile, Hemorrhoids, Cerebral Congestion, Sick Headache, Drowsiness, Indisposition, Loss of Appetite, Dizziness, Indigestion, Sallow or Bad Complexion, Coated Tongue, Bad Taste in Mouth, Disordered Stomach, Complaints of Children, and Liver, Stomach and Bowel ailments generally, it is unequaled.

Absolutely safe for delicate and nursing women. Taken eagerly by infants and children.

25 AVERAGE DOSES FOR 25 CENTS.

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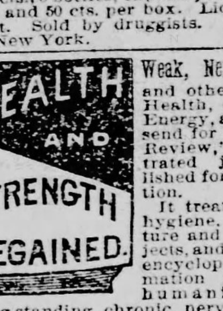

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Pacific Railroads.

The annual report of the commissioner of railroads, made public to-day, shows that the amount of funds of the Union & Central Pacific R. R. Co. held by the treasurer of the United States under the act of May 7, 1878, amounted to $8,560,807; on June 30, 1885, the Union Pacific had to its credit $5,522,343, and the Central Pacific $3,038,463. The premiums paid on account of investments for the Union Pacific amounted to $850,795, while the interest on its sinking fund investments amounted to $210,558. In the seven years since 1878 only the sum of $8,560,807 has been paid into the sinking fund, which has produced in interest but $437,524. This proves, in the commissioner's opinion, that the law of 1878 cannot accomplish the object intended—that of furnishing a sum sufficient to pay the debts due from the Pacific railroad companies to the United States. It is therefore suggested that it might be alike advantageous to the government and the companies to substitute for the present law one fixing an annual or semi-annual payment by the companies concerned, which should extinguish their debts to the government in a reasonable time, as proposed by the two bills introduced in the senate last year by Sen. Hoar.

The total debt of the railroad companies on June 30, was $131,600,426, made up as follows: Union Pacific (including Kansas Pacific), principal $33,539,512; accrued interest, $35,111,924; total debts, $68,651,436. Central Pacific, (including Western Pacific), principal $27,855,680; accrued interest, $28,463,485; total debt, $56,319,165. Sioux City and Pacific, principal, $1,628,320; accrued interest, $1,659,695; total, $3,288,015. Central branch, Union Pacific, principal, $1,601,000; accrued interest, $1,741,806; total, $3,341,818.

The total credits were $28,973,001, made up as follows: Union Pacific, $19,737,380; Central Pacific, $8,830,288; Sioux City and Pacific, $178,659; central branch Union Pacific, $226,673.

The balance in favor of the United States but not due until maturity of principal, $102,627,425, made up as follows: Due from the Union Pacific, $48,914,056; from the Central Pacific, $47,488,877; from the Sioux City & Pacific, $3,109,356; from central branch Union Pacific, $3,115,134.

The excess of interest paid by the United States after crediting amount reimbursed by the several companies, was as follows: Paid on account of Union Pacific, $35,116,924; on account of Central Pacific, $28,463,485; on account of Sioux City & Pacific, $1,659,641; on account of central branch, Union Pacific, $1,741,806—or a total of $66,976,912, which after deducting credits, leaves the excess of interest paid by the United States $38,003,911.

The commissioner criticises the mode of keeping the accounts of the Kansas Pacific railroad company, saying that they do not give an approximation to the actual earnings of its "unaided" part, five per cent. of which is due to the government, and that the government has been receiving far less than its dues. The commissioner points to the fact that more than $20,000,000 credited to the Pacific roads now lies idle in the treasury, a judicious investment of which would be of great benefit to those concerned. He therefore recommends that the attention of Congress be called to the matter and he also suggests that the Kansas Pacific, Sioux City & Pacific and central branch of the Union Pacific be included in the provisions of the law of May 7, 1878, creating sinking funds for the Pacific roads.

CAPT. HOWGATE'S DIARY.

The Gallant Captain Tired of Wandering and Willing to Surrender.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The *World's* Washington special contains the account of one who recently encountered Capt. Howgate, on the great Kanawha and Ohio river packet Boone. Capt. Howgate spoke with some freedom of his personal matters. His escape and wanderings had been carefully chronicled in a diary. The story is romantic, and includes thousands of miles of travel by land and water. He must have traveled the greater part of the time, although he lived for some months in a quiet suburban town near New York city, and at another period was settled in southwest Missouri, where he was engaged in some sort of mineral speculation, which turned out unfortunately. This interesting diary shows voluminous notes of California, Oregon, Washington territory, Texas and Mexico. Howgate said he was tired of wandering. He wanted his case settled in some way, and soon. There is little doubt that if he were assured of leniency and a speedy trial, he would be willing to surrender and take the chances of a light punishment. His total defalcation amounts to about $75,000. His Washington property, which has lately been attached, was found to be greatly encumbered.

Carter Harrison.

CHICAGO, Nov. 27.—Judge Prendergast, in the Cook county court, decided that it would be proper to open the ballot boxes and count the ballots cast for mayor, last spring, and to submit the result of the recount as evidence in the contest now pending in his court as to the right of Carter H. Harrison to hold the office of mayor of Chicago. This is the point contested by the attorneys for Mr. Harrison, and insures an immediate recount of the ballots.

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CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The issue of standard dollars from the mints during the week ended November 30 was $358,384, against $398,495 for the corresponding period of last year.

The valuation of the state of New York, as reported by the assessors, shows a net increase of $25,469,365, all in real estate, over that of last year.

At South Bend, Ind., Congressman George Ford was married to Miss Joshphine Oliver, daughter of a millionaire manufacturer, who invited 400 guests to the wedding.

Fifty-one bartenders were arrested in New York Sunday for violation of the excise law. The low dives in Mulberry street were also raided, and 150 prisoners were captured.

Miss Ada Sweet, late United States pension agent at Chicago, is visiting friends in New York. She was astonished at reading in print that she had been happily wedded to an Iowa gentleman. The bride is another lady. The mistake was made by a Long Island reporter.

About 60 farmers at Carthage, N. Y., gathered to take action in regard to the continued malicious destruction of property, which they attribute to Patrick Burns and his four sons. A vigilance committee of 40 members was formed. The Burns family was given an opportunity to transfer all property at a fair figure, and must then leave the neighborhood forever.

A special from Allegan, Mich., says the failure of Norton, Wolff & Co., of Otsego, is a bad looking mess. Since September 1 they bought over $60,000 worth of goods, but both the stores at Otsego and Plainwell carted away considerable of their stock. A fresh lot of creditors appeared this morning with chattel mortgages, replevins and attachments. Norton has been virtually bankrupt for two years, and Wolff never had much capital.

FALL OF AN OLD BUILDING.

A Number of Boys and Girls Buried in the Debris—Several Killed.

JERSEY CITY, Nov. 25.—The four-story frame structure at No. 44 Morris street, with an adjoining machine shop, a two-story rookery, fell this morning at 11:15 and buried in the debris at least half a dozen persons. The four-story frame building was condemned by the board of alderman several months ago, and was unoccupied. Boys and girls were engaged in tearing the structure down when it fell. Mary Schensky, aged 8 years, was killed outright. Maggie Smith, aged 7 years, had several ribs broken. The building is a complete wreck. The groans of the dying can be heard above the hum of voices and the noise of the workmen. The fire department has been called out, and is assisting the laborers in removing the debris. The tenement was owned by John Mitchell. In the rear of the fallen buildings stand two three-story frame structures which are unoccupied.

The scene of the disaster is surrounded by large crowds. The inquiries of friends after the missing are heartrending in the extreme. Maggie Smith, who was removed to the hospital, died in a short time after her arrival. At 2:30 a lad about 12 years old was dug out from under the charred logs. To all appearances life was extinct. Policeman Finley was on the spot when the accident happened, and was one of the first to reach the scene. He states that at least two dozen women, boys and girls were running in and out of the building all morning, carrying away wood. He did not know how many were in the building when it fell. There are all kinds of wild rumors about the loss of life.

Confessed on His Deathbed.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Nov. 24.—Clement Grasinger, an old resident of Cass county, died on Sunday morning. Six years ago Grasinger startled his neighbors by telling them that his daughter, a girl aged 20, had committed suicide. Her body was found under circumstances that appeared to confirm the statement, and it was accepted as true. On his deathbed Grasinger confessed that he and the daughter had been criminally intimate, and that he killed her in order to avoid exposure. He sneaked behind her, and throwing a halter strap around her neck strangled her.

Senator Mitchell.

PORTLAND, Nov. 25.—A certificate of election of J. H. Mitchell has been issued by the secretary of state, and the senator-elect will start for Washington in a few days. Sen. Mitchell's purpose is to reach the national capital just in time to be present at the opening of Congress.

Market Column.

REVIEW OF THE WEEK'S BUSINESS.

Financial.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO BLADE, WEDNESDAY, Dec. 2, 1885.

The Weekly Financial Letter of Henry Clews & Co., New York, says: Values on the Stock Exchange displayed a downward tendency during the past few days, and the bullish feeling existing a week or two ago underwent considerable modification. Apart from the natural tendencies towards reaction following a prolonged rise and heavy realizations, other influences combined to create a temporary weakness. The attempt to prevent the lease of the West Shore to the New York Central, though greatly overestimated in importance, was sufficient in the present temper of the market to stimulate selling. The approaching opening of Congress, being always attended with a certain degree of uncertainty, also offered an argument for the depression of stocks; and this has been further strengthened by the death of Vice President Hendricks, which leaves the Presidential office without a constitutional successor in event of a similar calamity befalling Pres. Cleveland. An influence of more weight, however, than any of these considerations is the position of Mr. Gould with respect to stocks. * * * Moreover, the bull leaders may see fit to encourage a further decline before preparing for the rise commonly preceding January disbursements; so that the present market offers safer opportunities for short turns, in place of expecting such large profits on either side of the market. The undertone is still strong, and at the bottom we are consistent bulls, confidently believing in ultimately higher prices; but we do not at this time advise purchases for a rise, except on breaks, until stocks have experienced a further reaction.

The BLADE's afternoon dispatch, dated Wall street, 3 p. m., says: The stock market was more quiet after midday, and even until 1 with very slight change in prices. After 1 there was increased activity and further decline, ranging from ⅛ to ¾ per cent. Union Pacific leading. The market closed active and heavy.

The following is the statement of the New York banks for the week ending Saturday:

Loans, increase	$1,893,800
Specie, decrease	77,000
Legal tenders, decrease	395,000
Deposits, increase	1,294,000
Circulation, increase	8,200
Reserve, decrease	796,000

The banks now hold $26,533,263 in excess of the 25 per cent. rule.

The following will show the change in government bonds during the past week:

	Nov. 24.	Nov. 31.
4½s coupons	112⅜	112⅜
4s coupons	123⅝	123⅛
3s registered	102	102⅛
Pacific 6s, '95	125⅝	128⅝

TRADE.

General trade within the week just closed, was not more active than the one immediately preceding. However, merchants consider it a satisfactory one, as all business was done on a safe basis. The future promises to bring fair activity.

THE MARKETS.

On Tuesday of last week No. 2 soft red wheat was worth 94½c in this market; on Wednesday it closed at 95c; on Thursday, Thanksgiving, no trading was done; on Friday 93c was the value; on Saturday it declined to 92¾c, and on Monday it noted 93¾c, showing a decline during the week of 2c.

Within the week just closed there was a downward tendency in wheat in all the markets of the United States, and values on both cash and future delivery wheat at the close on Monday were 2c lower than on the opening on Tuesday. There was a better tone on Monday, caused, no doubt, by the more threatening aspect of the political situation in Europe. As the BLADE has shown, there is no certainty that the Great Powers will escape threatened war. Complications are likely to arise at any moment to cause Austria and Russia to take each other by the ears and actual war may take place between Greece and Turkey within the next few days. War once begun, the value of cereals will rapidly bound upward, and a much greater supply will be needed by the nations at war than in time of peace. The condition of affairs in the Old World is by no means reassuring, and any movement that indicates a strain upon peaceful relations will have a tendency to cause firm, if not higher, markets, and until the real state of affairs becomes more pronounced, either for peace or war, there will be fluctuating markets. Aside from what may occur among the nations that are now watching each other, the outlook is for better prices than now. Speculators may control the markets for a while, but the unalterable law of supply and demand can not be overcome by them, and so soon as the visible supply shows a material decrease, prices will strengthen. At present, the cry is heard, "There is too much wheat," but soon there will be fewer to sing this song.

Corn within the week has shown a decline. Receipts are increasing and soon there will be a large volume moving towards leading points.

Toledo Market.

At to-day's session of the Toledo Produce Exchange there was less done in cash wheat than at yesterday's session. Prices were steady but higher.

Sales No. 2 red wheat to-day	7,500
" " " yesterday	10,500

No 2 soft red D & M, 93c; No 3 soft red Lake Shore and Union, 94c, ½c advance; No 3 red, soft, 90c, Lake Shore and Union; No 2 regular ed, 92½c, Wabash.

For future delivery sales were somewhat larger in No 2 red wheat than on yesterday.

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Address Rural Home Co., Limited, Rochester, N.Y.

Prices firmed up soon after the opening, but closed weak.

	Nov. bu.	Dec. bu.	Jan. bu.	Feb. bu.	Mar bu.
Sales to-day....	..	710 0	....	....	....
" Saturday..	..	55000	....	....	....

Seller December, 93c, went to 93⅛ and closed at 93c, ¼c improved; seller May, transactions, 181,000 bushels: opened at 99⅝c, rose to 100⅛ and closed at 99¾c, ¾c higher.

Cash corn went to a large extent, prices taking a similar course to that of wheat, closing about the same as yesterday; No. 2 yellow, 39¼c; No. 3 yellow, 37c; No. 2, 39c; No. 3, 35c; No. 4, 32c. No sales for future delivery.

Oats—Sales: No 2 and No 3 at 30c 25c respectively; sale for May at 33¾c.

Clover seed—Sales, 69 bags; prices were unchanged; prime seed, $5 50; No. 2, $5 20; seller December, $5 50; January, $5 57½c; February, $5 65.

Butter—15@18c; easy.
Eggs—12@22c.
Potatoes—35@40c.
Oranges—$4 00@5 00.
Lemons—$3 00@4 00.

General Produce.

MILWAUKEE, Dec 1.—Wheat: cash, 84c: —c; December, —c; January, 84⅞c; May, 91⅝c. Corn steady; No 2 41c. Oats dull: No. 2, 28⅝c. Rye quiet; No. 1, 61c. Barley firm; No 2. at 53½c.

DETROIT, Dec 1.—Wheat—Steady and dull; No 1 white, 91¼c cash; 91½ December, —c; January; 99c bid May; No. 2 red, cash, 93⅜c; December, 93⅜; January, 94¼c; May, 99¼. No 3 red, 82c asked. Corn—40c asked, Oats—No 2 white, 33¼c cash; No 2, 32½c.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30.—Wheat—Lower; No. 2 Red cash, 65½c; —c asked; December, 68c bid; 69c asked; January, 71¼c; —c asked; May, 80@81½c; —c asked. Corn—market lower; No. 2 cash, 25¾@26⅛c; the year, 26¼@26¾c; January, 26c bid; 27½c asked; May, 29¼c bid; —c asked. Oats nominal; 22½c bid; 22¾c asked.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 1.—Wheat—Western higher closing weak; No. 2 winter red, spot, 87¼@88c, November, —c; December, 88@89c; January, 90¼@90¾c; February, 93⅝@93¾c. Corn easy for spot, steady for futures; Western, —c; mixed spot, 49¼@49c, November, —c; year, 47¾@48c; January, 46¼@46¾c; February, 46@46¼c; steamer, —c. Oats firm but dull; western white, 37@38c; do mixed 35@36c.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Flour—Market quiet; western, $4 50@5 00; winter patent, $4 25@5 50; Minnesota bakers, $4 35@5 00; spring patent, $5 25@5 50. Wheat firm; No 2 red, November, 87@88c. Corn—New unsettled and lower; No 4 mixed, —c; 2 high-mixed, —c; No. 2 mixed, —c; new No. 3 yellow, 43c. Oats—Firmly held; No 3 white, —c; No 2 white at 38½c; choice ungraded white, 39c.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 1.—Flour quiet; family, $4 00@4 25; fancy, $4 55@4 75. Wheat quiet; No 2 red, 92@93c. Corn active and steady; No. 3 mixed, new, 35@36½c. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed, 33½c; sales of light at 32½c. Rye dull and easy; No. 2, 64@65c. Barley firm and unchanged; No 3 fall, 85c. Pork steady at $10. Lard dull; steam at $6 00. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders, $—; short ribs, $4 90@4 95. Bacon scarce and firm; shoulders, $—; short ribs, $—; short clear, $6 25@6 30. Whisky steady at 109. Sales, 1,487 barrels. Finished goods on this basis.

CHICAGO, Dec 1, 1 p. m.—Wheat—Market no important change; —c cash; —c November and 85: December; 85¾c asked January; 85⅞c February; 91⅞c asked May. Corn—Steady and nominal; —c cash; 40¼c December; —c November; 40¼c bid year; 39½c asked January; 39⅝@39⅞c May. Oats—Shade higher; —c cash; 29 bid December; 29¾c bid January; 31⅝c bid May. Rye at 61c. Barley at 65c. Flax seed at $1 10¼. Whisky at 115c. Pork at $— November and $8 85 December; $9 97½ bid January; $10 12½ February; $10.47½ May. Lard lower at $— November; $6 02½ asked December; $— 15 asked January; $6 22½ February; $6 30@6 32½ March.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 1.—Wheat opened easy, advanced ⅛c, declined, closing steady; No 2 red cash, 92⅛@93⅛c; December, 92¼c; January, 94¼c; February, 97c; May 102⅜@103c. Corn—Firm but dull; cash, 35c; December, 34⅛@34⅜c; January, 34⅜c bid; May, 36⅛c. Oats—firm; cash, 27½@28c; December, 27½c bid; May, 31⅛c. Rye firm at 59c. Whisky steady at 110c. Pork steady; new, $10 00. Lard steady at $6 00. Hogs—Active and stronger; Yorkers, $3 50@3 55; packers $3 60@3 80; butchers, $3 85@3 95; receipts, 10,000 head; shipments, 900 head. Cattle—Steady with a fair demand for good grades; native shipping steers, $3 75@5 25; butchering stock, $2 00@3 50; Texas, $2 25@3 50; receipts, 1,400 head; shipments, 800 head.

NEW YORK, Dec. 1.—Wheat—Market opened ¼@⅜c lower, but soon strengthened and advanced ¾@⅞c, with a moderate trade; sales, 256,000 bu No 2 Red, December, 93¼@93⅝c; 872,000 bu do January, 94⅛@95c; 624,000 bu do February, 96⅝@97¾c; 224,000 bu do May, 101⅜@102⅛c. Corn—Market opened ¼@¼c lower, and later recovered from the decline; mixed western, spot, 49@50⅛c, futures, 48@53¾c; sales 424,000 bu. Oats unchanged; western, 35@43c; sales, 75,000 bu. Beef dull; new extra mess, $10. Pork steady; new mess, $10 00@10 50. Lard dull and easier; steam rendered $6 37½. Butter quiet and steady; western, 8@27c. Cheese at 5½@10½c for common to prime. Sugar dull; crushed, 7@7⅛c; powdered, 6⅞@7c; granulated, 6⅝c. Molasses steady. Rosin dull at 102@110c. Eggs—Western fresh at 26@27c.

Live Stock Markets.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 30.—Beef cattle—Market opened fairly active and closed dull; best beeves, $4 75@5 25; first quality, $4 25@4 75; medium, $2 25@$4 0; ordinary, $2 00@3 00; most sales were from $3 00@5 00; receipts, 2,000 head; sales, 1,500 head. Swine—Fair supply and fair to good demand; receipts, 3,200 head at $4 75@5 50. Sheep—Receipts, 2,300 head; sheep, $2 00@4 00; lambs, $2 50@4 00.

BUFFALO, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,100 head; market moderately active and a shade higher for good grades and slow and unchanged for common. Sheep—Receipts, 8,000 head; market steady, unchanged and in fair demand. Hogs—Receipts, 12,000 head; market steady and in good demand; good to choice Yorkers, $3 75@3 80; medium to fair, $3 70@3 75; good butcher grades, $3 75@3 85; good to choice heavy, $3 75@3 85.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 30.—Cattle—In fair demand; receipts, 2,600 head; prime, $5 50@6 25; good, $4 50@5 25; medium, $3 50@4 25; common, $2 25@3 25; Texans, $—. Sheep—Dull; receipts, 12,000 head; prime, $4 00@4 25; good $3 50@3 75; medium, $3 00@3 25; common $2 25@2 75; lambs, $2 50@5 75. Hogs—Market in fair demand; receipts, 6,500 head; selling at $5 50@5 75.

EAST LIBERTY, Nov. 30.—Cattle—The market was brisk and unchanged; prime, $5 25@5 50; fair to good, $4 50@4 75; common, $3 50@4 25; receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 800 head. Hogs—Market active, firm; Philadelphias, $3 90@4 10; Yorkers, $3 75@3 90; receipts, 7,500 head; shipments, 3,200 head. Sheep—Active but unchanged; prime, $3 75@3 90; fair to good, $3 5; common, $1 00@2 0; lambs, $4 00@4 50; receipts, 2,200 head; shipments, 1,000 head.

KANSAS CITY, Nov. 30.—The Live Stock Indicator reports: Cattle—Receipts, 1,076 head; shipments, —— head; the market is quiet; export steers, $5 05@5 25; good to choice shipping $4 75@5 00; common to medium, $4 25@4 65; stockers and feeders, $2 80@3 75; cows, $2 00@$3 25; common, $——; grass Texas steers, $2 45@3 25. Hogs—Receipts, 13,886 head; shipments, 3,711 head; firm and active; good to choice heavy, $3 55@3 75; mixed and light, $3 40@3 50. Sheep—Receipts, 124 head; shipments, —— head; market steady; fair to good muttons, $2 50@3 25; common to medium, $1 50@2 25; scalawags, 50@75c each.

NEW YORK Nov. 30.—Beeves—Receipts, 214 carloads; market in good demand at an advance of about 15@20c; poor steers sold at $3 75@4 10; common to good, $4 40@5 60; prime to extra do, $5 75@6 10; the week's exports were 1,170 cattle, 180 sheep, 9,640 quarters of beef, and 600 carcasses of mutton. Sheep—Receipts, 16,400 head; market in fair demand and steady for choice stock; dull for common; extremes, $2 75@4 75 for sheep; $4 50@6 00 for lambs. Hogs—Receipts, 13,600 head; market fairly firm at $3 90@4 15; choice pigs going at $4 20@4 25.

CHICAGO, Nov. 30.—Cattle—Receipts, 8,000 head; shipments, 2,000 head; market best steady; common, 10@15c lower; shipping, 1,350 to 1,500 lbs, $5 00@5 90; 1200 to 1350 lbs, $5 30; stockers and feeders, $2 50@3 90; bulls and cows, mixed, $1 75@4 00; bulk at $—; through Texas cattle steady at 950 to 1050 lbs, $2 60@3 10; 750 to 900 lbs, $2 70@3 10; 6 8 to 700 lbs, $2 00@3 10; western rangers $—; natives and half-breeds, $—; cows, $—; wintered Texans, $—. Hogs—Receipts, 43,000 head; shipments, 5,000 head; market stronger; rough and mixed, $3 45@3 70; packing and shipping, $3 70@3 85; light weights, $3 20@3 70; skips, $2 50@3 20. Sheep—Receipts, 3,500 head; shipments, 700 head; steady; natives, $2 00@3 60; western, $—; Texans, $2 00@2 90; lambs, per head, $—.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 30.—Hogs—Market steady; common and light, $3 00@3 65; packing and butchers', $3 65@3 90; receipts, 7,00 head; shipments, 800 head.

Cattle—Receipts during the past week comparatively light. While there were some good to choice butcher grades among the offerings of each day, yet the general quality was rather common throughout, those of shippers being of medium to fair quality all around. There was but little noticeable change in the market for butchers throughout the week, there being a liberal demand for the more select grades, and in the absence of a sufficient number of such to supply the demand, they bought more freely of the more common, making steady, firm trade all around, prices keeping up well throughout. For Eastern shippers there was a liberal demand, trade ruling active, the full offerings of each day being readily disposed of at full strong rates, the close showing a slight increase in prices over the first of the week's opening. Sheep—Receipts fair each day during the week. There was a liberal demand for good heavy, the offerings of which sold readily at full prices throughout the week, while the common were not much wanted, and only inferior prices could be realized for such, trade closing with some few left over unsold, which with the fresh arrivals of to-day, quite a liberal number on sale. Lambs—Receipts fair, firm, the butchers taking the most of the arrivals at full rates.

Visible Supply.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly has the following showing the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation, at lake and seaboard ports, for the week ending November 21, 1885:

	Wheat bu.	Corn bu.	Oats bu.	Barley bu.
T'l Nov 21, '85	51515313	4140202	2956216	3039045
T'l Nov 14, '85	47067812	4110670	3533487	2581314
T'l Nov 22, '84	38178939	4256497	3483[illegible]	2446910
T'l Nov 24, '83	32251158	8884165	5987660	3271227

Wool.

BOSTON, Nov. 30.—In all essential respects the wool market remains in the same quiet condition that has prevailed the last month. Receipts, 2,185 bales domestic, 2,117 bales foreign; sales, 3,197,100 lbs domestic, 245,500 lbs foreign. Quotations: Ohio double extra and above, 35@36c, do double extra, 34@35c; do extra, 32@33c; do No 1, 36c; Michigan, 30@31c; Indiana No 1, 34@35c; fine Ohio delaine, 37c; Michigan delaine, 33@34c; unmerchantable Michigan, 22@24c; do Ohio, 25@27c; No 1 combing washed, 37c; Kentucky ⅜ blood combing, 28@29c; Kentucky ¼ blood combing, 27c; Texas fine 12 months, 22@24c; do do 6 to 8 months, 18@22c; do fall, 20@25c; Georgia unwashed, 25c; California northern spring free, 20@25c; southern do, 15@18c, do burry and defective, 12c; free fall, 15@21c; fall low, 12@15c; Wyoming fine, 18@23c; do medium, 24@25c; Eastern Oregon, 19@23c; Kansas choice fine, 18@21c; do medium, 21@23c; do fair to fine, 16@19c; do do medium, 17@18c; Montana choice fine, 22@25c, do fine medium, 25@26c; do off grades, 17@19c; California pulled, 32@35c; Maine supers, 38@40c; Eastern A supers, 37@38c; Western A supers, 30@32c.

Foreign Markets.

The Mark Lane Express, in its review of the British grain trade during the past week, says: Heavy rains have prevailed during the week, and in some district, the country has been flooded. It is believed the wheat acreage is below that of 1884. Young wheat looks strong and healthy. Values are barely maintained and the tendency is downward. The sales of English wheat during the past week were 68,218 quarters at 30s 9d, against 66,985 quarters at 30s 5d during the corresponding week last year. Flour is freely delivered; prices have not improved. Barleys are declining. Foreign wheat trade is merely retail and it is difficult to maintain rates; receipts are large; floating bulk increases; huge stocks in America grow larger. Money is scarce, and there have been heavy losses and no hopeful signs for the future have yet been sighted. Perhaps the most disturbing element is the possibility of the collapse of the American gambling market, which would entail a shipment of a quantity of wheat here and further reduce values. Corn is rather in favor of buyers. There is no feature in the market for wheat cargoes. Twelve cargoes arrived, three cargoes were sold, five were withdrawn and nine remain, four of which are California. At to-day's market wheat was stagnant and 6d@1s lower. The supply of corn is smallish and prices are steady. Peas are plentiful and 1s cheaper.

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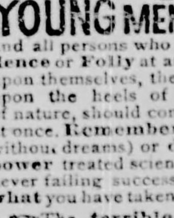

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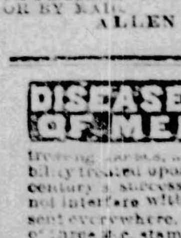

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